PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 52,469—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PENINSULAR	5987	T. Leigh	1st Feb.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	8th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	15th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5987	T. Leigh	22nd "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st March
M.L. PERSIA	7851	W. A. Wheler	8th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langbourne.	15th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. L. Langborne.	5th April.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5987	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. Persia	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,139	1st February 1902
IMPERATRIX	....	4,212	1st March 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
S. S. TIROL	....	2,771	on or about 16th March.
S. S. MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	....	4,409	16th April.
S. S. POSEIDON	....	3,878	23rd April.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at [illegible] to another steamer of the Company, which takes them across the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA [illegible] AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CARINTHIA	G. Marocchino	2,812	23rd Feb., 1902.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 18th January, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Blanc	13th Feb., 1902
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	10th April 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

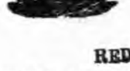
S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain, Schmitz, to sail on or about 5th Feb., 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

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STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 31st Jan., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY the 30th Jan., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MORMUGOA, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 6th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

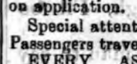
S. S. "GULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 4th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th January, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of, Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU" Captain K. KORI, 4,404 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 3rd February.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th January, 1902.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	3rd Feb, 1902.

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
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24, Medows Street.

Bombay, 30th December, 1901.

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WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 16). Raw Walers Charged extra. Rs.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 11
Examination and Certificate 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness 5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures. CRUSHED OATS BEAN, etc. supplied.

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

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SPLENDID STOCK OF PORTS AND SHERRIES.

SELECTED and SHIPPED DIRECT to the COMPANY by the FIRST EUROPEAN FIRMS.

SHERRIES—
FROM GONZALEZ, BYASS & Co.

	Rates. Per doz. Rs. a.
AMONTILLADO.—A genuine "Natural" Sherry of Superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	41 0
MANZANILLA.—Dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for Delicacy and Purity; it is a perfect "San Lucar" Wine of full flavour and firmness	26 0
LIGHT SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine of very fair quality	16 0
JEREZ ORO DE LA FRONTERA	23 0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—Rich, nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine, much Admired	28 0
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well Matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from Acidity. Specially recommended	28 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good Generous Dinner Wine, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	24 8
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light Wine for general use, in great demand as a good clean drinking Sherry	21 0

SELECTED PORTS—
SANDEMAN & Co.'s.

	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical profession, is a superior Dessert Wine of fine Bouquet and Character	34 0	18 0
OLD PORT—A rich and fruity Wine of moderate price	19 0	...
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, Nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	25 0	13 8
WHITE PORT or Vino Branco	23 0	...
" " Stone's Black Capsule	40 0	...
" " " Green "	30 0	...

SPECIAL.—It should be noted that the Company are not merely the Agents of a few Wine Merchants at Home, but themselves buy direct from the Producers, and their prices bear one profit only.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague,

AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague. Acts like a charm!

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000, Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000, Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 6	56 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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	Cash. Rs.	12 Months Per Month. Rs.	24 Months. Per Month. Rs.
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MARCKS and Co's "	700	63-8	34-8
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BLUTHNER'S Overstrung	1,100	99-12	54
ERARD Overstrung	1,100	99-12	54
ERARD Overstrung Grand Upright	1,560	141-8	77

HORIZONTAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Standard Indian	1,200	109	59-4
BLUTHNER'S DRAWING Room Grand	1,700	154-8	84
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand	1,850	168	91-8
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Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

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GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

Liver Sausages, Frankfort Sausages, Hard Smoked Sausages, Vienna Sausages with Sourcrout, Mortadella Sausages in tins and Milan Sausages in skin.

Sourcrout in Glass Jars and in Tins, Fonds de Artichokes, Champignons, Salsifis, Choux de Bruxelles, Macedoines, Flageolets, Petit Pois Ex-Fin in Tins, etc.

Coarse Grained Ural Caviare, Royans a la Bordelaise, Anchovies (salted loose), and in Bots, in Oil, Smoked Herrings (loose,) Thon Fish, Best Sardines in Oil, etc. German Mixed Pickles.

Chartreuse, Benedictine, Kummel, Maraschino, Peppermint, Absinthe, Kirschenwasser, Anisette, Mandarino, Mastica di Scio, Cremes assortis, etc.

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Macaroni, Vermicelli, Italian Rice, Lentilles, Double and Single White Beans, Italian Grams and Split Peas.

Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Malaga Raisins, Naples Figs and Chestnuts.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated CRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

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AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.

Grander, more stupendous, more gorgeous than ever before, it stands supreme, a monument of progress, prosperity, and business integrity, the unequalled, unapproachable

MONARCH OF THE CIRCUS WORLD,

MAGNIFICENT MENAGERIE

OF

PERFORMING ANIMALS.

50 ARTISTES **50**

100 HORSES & PONIES **100**

ARABS, WALERS & IRISH HUNTERS.

Watch for the Opening.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30.

(See Wednesday's Papers.)

MRS. HARMSTON-LOVE ...Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE.....Sole Manager.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS ....Genl. Representative

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FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS to TRIESTE or VENICE available for ONE YEAR from the date of Selling from, up to the date of arrival at Bombay are now being issued at a SINGLE FARE AND A HALF which is a substantial Reduction on the previous Fares for 6 and 12 months Returns Tickets. The same facility refers to Return Passages from Karachi by Steamers calling there.

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 27th January, 1902.

THE BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

MENDELSSOHN'S ORATORIO

"ELIJAH"

WILL BE PERFORMED

Under the patronage of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR and LADY NORTHCOTE

AT THE TOWNHALL,

ON THURSDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's Chartered Steamer "PERSEVERANSA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival and requested TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 3 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the 7 days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS & ANNUITANTS.

INTEREST and ANNUITY WARRANTS to 31st. December, 1901, have THIS DAY been POSTED

F. T. RICKARDS,
for AGENT.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 25th January, 1902.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY given by us to Mr. WILLIAM BENJAMIN CROWDER, has been WITHDRAWN.

W. CROWDER and Co. Ld.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, 27th February, 1902, at 9-30 P. M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS
Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on MONDAY, the 3rd February 1902, for constructing a LAUNDRY and DHOBI GHAT at St. George's Hospital, Bombay. The value of work is about Rs. 9,500.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

H. KEMBALL, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 25th January, 1902.

PITMAN'S METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, LONDON.

BOOK-KEEPING EXAMINATION

WILL be held in the middle of March. INTENDING CANDIDATES are requested to forward their APPLICATION together with a fee of Rs. 10 per head by the end of January 1902.

SHAPOORJI BOMONJI BILLIMORIA,
Local Secretary,
10, Churchgate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the undermentioned PROPERTIES belonging to the Estate of the late SIR D. M. PETIT, BART, will be received by the Executors upto 2 P.M. of SATURDAY, the 8th day of February, 1902, at their Office No 21, Horsby Road :—

The offers should be kept open for consideration for a fortnight from the above date. The Executors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

House situate at Colaba Causeway Street No. 193-208 occupied by the Temperance Hotel.

Houses in Meadow street No. 22-24, occupied by Messrs S. Narayen & Co., A. Strandes, and others.

Two houses in Dean Lane, Street No. 2-4 and 6-10, occupied by Messrs. Narayendass Rajaram and Co., Mr. Bromley Dentist and others.

House in Tamarind Lane, No. 14-22, occupied by Professor Nazarette and others.

A Stable in Hornby Road opposite the J. N. Petit Institute with two Houses in the rear in Pitha Moholla or Purshotum Chimanjee Street.

A Stable in Golla Lane No. 3-11.

Further Particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Executors.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT NOTICE.

No. 26.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Store Keeper General Supply and Transport at Bombay up to 12 noon, on each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below :—

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer.

Description of articles.	Stations where required.	Estimated quantity.	Period of Contract. From	Period of Contract. To	Amount of Earnest money.	Date on which tenders will be received.
Sheets Cotton for Barrack	Bombay.	As provided for in the Schedule.	1st April, 1902.	31st March, 1903.	Rs. As provided for in the Tender.	15th Feb., 1902.
Sheets Cotton for Hospital for all the Stations in the Bombay Command delivered at Bombay.....						
Hospital Wines and Spirits for all the Stations in the Bombay Command delivered at Bombay.....						10th Feb., 1902.

H. R. F. Anderson, Major,
Store Keeper General S. & T.

Store Keeper General's Office, Bombay, 22 January, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PRESENTATION DRESS FANS.—Excellent Quality and a very Special Collection. In Gauze and Satin, Hand-painted, with and without feathers. White, Cream, Black, Blue and Pink, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 50 each.—MARDES & Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

M. BRESLAUER & Co. have FOR SALE several thousand real ENGRAVINGS at on Rupee each. Do not miss the opportunity and have a look at them.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 Per Bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WE ARE GOING.—TO LET prices do most of the talking. The speech will prove interesting to those requiring Travelling requisites, Harness, Boots, Shoes, &c. SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts and Co.,) Bombay.

THE MATCHLESS NILGHERRY TEAS, Pure and Unadulterated. Possesses delicate flavour, rich fragrant and mellow ORANGE PEKOE, PEKOE and FAMILY MIXTURE, Re 1-4, 1-0 and 0-10 per lb. tins.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

WANTED, by an experienced EUROPEAN LADY, SITUATION as Travelling Companion or to teach young Children in a Native Nobleman's family. Apply to "HONOUR" Box No. 141. Advt. Dept., "The Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, Good JOBBING COMPOSITORS. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Press.

COTTAGE PIANO FOR SALE. Excellent condition. Owner going Home. Rs. 275. Address, A. L. "Bombay Gazette." Office.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects for Government P. W. D. and exams. of English Boards, Moderate Charges, by S. R. DAVAR, F. S. S., Accountant from London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES Stocked in all principal sizes and varieties by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 2, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1902.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chakla Street.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "creation" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Daboiker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

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TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, £1. 15 per year including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Baniora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

LADIES and Gentlemen are practically trained for business life and the recognised Examinations in Typewriting and Pitman's Shorthand at the KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, opposite Messrs. James & Co., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Full success and satisfaction guaranteed. Situations given to Pupils when ready. Full particulars as to Fees, &c., and the highest bona fide Press and other opinions can be obtained from Mr. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Managing Proprietor.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Shilpenny, Ninepenny. One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 80, Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrinas, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Re 1, Postage Annas 4 To be had at this Office.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original C's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

A "CAUDLE" LECTURE.

MR. CAUDLE FORGETS TO BRING IN A FAVOURITE SPECIFIC.

"IT is just like you, Mr. Caudle, you never can remember anything specially wanted. Here I am, suffering as bad as bad can be, with fever, and not a thing in the house. Didn't I beg of you particularly to bring in a bottle of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, or PILLS? Of course I did; and now you say you have forgotten them. You are very sorry, you wanted them yourself. I should think you did, indeed! coming home at 12 o'clock at night, after eating and drinking, goodness knows what, at that precious Club you are so fond of.

"If it had been Miss Prettyman, the minx! who had asked you to bring her a bottle, you would have remembered it fast enough, I'll be bound? You make no secret of admiring her complexion.

"What's that to do with it? A nice thing for a married man to say to his lawful wife, isn't it? Well, she told me she got rid of her fever by three doses of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, and she got back all that pink and white of her's by its use. That is better than paint! Then perhaps you mean to insinuate that I paint! Mr. Caudle, I shan't go to sleep like a dear soul. I have got the fever dreadfully and very likely won't get a wink all night. Not that you care, I might die of insomnia, or anything else, for all you'd trouble. You know well enough the only medicine in fever that is of any use to me is Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills. But of course I can't have any, if my life depends on it. You'll go out and knock up the Chemist? You will do nothing of the sort. Mr. Caudle, I won't be beholden to you, or the Chemist either. I'll struggle on till the morning. I will bear my pain in silence. What do you say! Thank Heaven for that! You unfeeling wretch! But of course you never had any sympathy with my sufferings—(Sobs, and gradually drops off murmuring "Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills.')"

To avoid a repetition of such a scene at the next night, Mr. Caudle at first thought to telegraph to DR. H. L. BATLIWALA of Dadur for a bottle of Batliwala's Ague Mixture, but remembering that MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., &c., &c. also sell Batliwala's Ague Pills, as well as the Mixture, at Re. 1 per bottle, he went to one of them in person and brought home the bottle. Needless to say that Mrs. Caudle got rid of her fever in a day by its use, and Mr. Caudle slept soundly the next night.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment: partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—WE TENDER OUR APOLOGIES to our Patrons for the non-fulfilment of many order which arrived too late for our last Prize Drawing, therefore we request you to send us your orders this time a little earlier than the 8th of March 1902 to save disappointment.

We remain,
LADIES and GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient Servants,
C. ARDESHER & Co.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

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RAILWAY REGULATOR Rs. 6-8.

16. Lined open case Keyless Metal Enamelled Dial beautiful watch :—

WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

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DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

OR A

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.

OR AN

ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made. It is true that there is nothing to compare with these world-renowned Time-pieces.)

PRIZES :—One Prize for Rs. 1,000, One for Rs. 500, One for Rs. 250, Two for Rs. 125 each, Two for Rs. 100 each, Two for Rs. 75 each, Four for Rs. 50, Ten for Rs. 25, One Hundred for Rs. 10, Two Hundred for Rs. 5, Two Hundred for Re. 1.

Prize Tickets will be given FREE OF COST UP TO THE 8TH OF MARCH 1902.

The drawing to be held on the 15th of March, 1902 ON THE

"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the bona fide drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
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IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2	0
Scenes of Clerical Life, by George Eliot, with twenty illustrations	2	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3	0
Banking, by A. D. Cochrane	1	8
A Counting-House Guide, by Cordingley	4	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2	0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2	0
Shakspeare's King Lear and Indian Politics, by William Miller	0	8
All French Verbs in Twelve Hours.	0	8
French Test Papers, E. B. Le Francois	1	0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	9
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Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	3	0
Military Dialogues, by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1	8
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The Astonishing History of Troy Town, by R...	1	8
English Composition and Essay-Writing for Indian Students, by Rev. W. G. Robertson...	0	6
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Withorby.	0	6
A Son of Mammon, by G. B. Burgin.	0	12
Red Pottage, by Mary Cholmondely	0	12
Ever Mohun, by Fred Jane	0	12
The Golden Spur, J. S. Fletcher...	0	12
The Curse of Eden, by the Author of the Master Sinner	0	12
In the House of his Friends, Col. R. H. Savage...	0	12
Papa Limited, W. Carter Platts, with 40 Illustrations	0	12
The Tale of the Great Mutiny, W. H. Pitchett	1	0
A Social Pretender. by Winifred Graham ...	0	12

Apply to "R.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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MILLERS—EUROPEAN and NATIVE—Only those should apply who are thoroughly conversant with handling and working a Fine Flour-Mill and an Oil Mill, possess experience of the work, and have had independent charge of a Mill for a sufficiently long time. Apply to

The MANAGING DIRECTOR,
The Lahore Foundry Workshop,
Brandreth Road, Lahore.

FLOUR MILL MACHINERY.

TURNER'S FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY, as specially made to meet Indian requirements, is the best and cheapest in the market. Any size of Mill can be supplied, suitable for turning out either high-class Flour or Atta.

TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay.
Agents : E. B. & F. Turner, Ld.

TO BE SOLD

(The property of CAPT. DECRESPIGNY, 2nd Life Guards, owner going home in February, the following Tournament Polo Ponies, both played in last year's Inter-Regimental Cup at Meerut.)

SEARCHLIGHT, R. A. H., 8 years ... Rs. 1,200
KALDER, B. A. H., 7 years ... " 1,000

Address Mhow, Central India.

ON VIEW.

J. L. TULLOCH'S HORSES, landed per S. S. "URLANA" can be seen at D. N. VAKIL'S STABLES, Gowalia Tank. Broken in Chargers, Hunters and Hacks.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.—Nervo-vital exhaustion and entire group of incapacitating conditions connected therewith and absolute and thorough restoration is guaranteed by my exclusive methods. Failure impossible. Also all Special Complaints. Thirty years' experience. Correspondence invited. Strictly confidential. Address J. A. MAGINN, M.D., 61, Dharamtola St., Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

PORTLAND Cement of the highest quality, of the well-known "Pyramid" Brand, specially imported for the use of engineers and others. For particulars of tests and prices, apply to

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
Contractors,
Bombay.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,80,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 15 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying Interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches, and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for remittances 6 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the [illegible] balances.

Apply for [illegible]ES to HEAD OFFICE or [illegible] BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
W. MOIR,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 22nd November 1900.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.....	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months.....	4½ "
" 3 Months.....	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yen 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,510,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kob

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, GOLD AND SILVER WORK &c.
STILL OPEN FROM 8 A.M. TILL 8 P.M.
ADMISSION 8 Annas.
CHILDREN 4 Annas.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE above SHOW will be held on the 10th and 12th FEBRUARY next, instead of the 6th and 7th proximo, as advertised.
FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE on 27th instant.
SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE on 31st instant.
Prospectuses and all information can be obtained from the Undersigned.

W. P. KOE, Lieut, R. N.,
COLIN M. ROSS,
Jt. Hony. Secy. & Treas.
"The Old Secretariat," Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC (M. B. Lond.) Classes are held throughout the year. Special instruction is given for the July Examination. Fee 16 Guineas.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS in SEPTEMBER, 1902. Five Open Scholarships—three (£150, £60 and £50) in Science and two (£100 and £50) in Arts.
Particulars and Copies of Examination Papers on application to the DEAN, Guy's Hospital, London Bridge, S.E.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to or having claims on the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN EDWIN PENTON, District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Presidency, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims can be entertained.

DUNCAN MacBEAN,
Executor to the Estate of the late Mr. PENTON.
The Bank House, Quetta, 15th January, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY the 29th January 1902, for the supply of any quantity upto 300 TONS OF RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER, of the best quality for early delivery.

1. Tenderers to quote a price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Engineer's Workshop, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly that the timber tendered is Rangoon.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. E. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th January, 1902.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ON the TRANSFER of the BUSINESS of THIS SOCIETY to the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, which was completed on the 29th of December 1901, we have been APPOINTED to take over the BOMBAY BRANCH of the Universal Life Assurance Society, of which we have hitherto been the Agents and Secretaries, and work the same as a Separate Branch, Life Department, of the Chief Office in Edinburgh of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

KING & Co.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

REMINGTON SCHOOL OF TYPEWRITING.

WE are OPENING a SCHOOL of instruction in the REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER, which will be open to the Public on the 1st FEBRUARY. In the meanwhile applications of intending students may be registered at our Address below. The term will be for 3 months, and the fees Rs. 3 per month. Full instruction in duplicating, manifolding and tabulator work will be given. The Department is under the control of a European gentleman from the Remington Company's English headquarters, of many years expert experience.
There is an excellent opening in countless offices in Bombay for capable operators as well as in Government Departments, the proportion of Remingtons in use being over 80 per cent of the whole.

WARDEN & Co.,
27, Hummum Street, Bombay.
Sole Agents for Remington Typewriters in Bombay Presidency.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has purchased the Goodwill and Assets of the business of Cutlery and Hardware lately carried on by the late HAJI GANI ALLANA under the style and firm of HAJI GANNI ALLANA at No. 194 Bangri Bazar outside the Fort of Bombay, from Moosa Haji Gani, Abdul Rehman Haji Gani, Jeenab Haji Gani and Julaikabai, the heirs of the said Haji Gani Allana and is now the sole and absolute owner of the said firm of Haji Gani Allana. All persons having any business dealings with and owing any money to the said firm are requested to communicate with and pay such debts to the undersigned. And all persons having any claims against the said firm of Haji Gani Allana are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned on or before the 31st Instant, otherwise such claims will not be considered valid.
I say person hereafter deals with any one except the undersigned in the name of Haji Gani Allana he will do so at his risk. Dated this 20th day of January, 1902.

સહ હુસેન અલાના દા૦ પોતે.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, the heirs and legal representatives of the late HAJI GANI ALLANA, have SOLD and TRANSFERRED to Mr. HOOSEIN ALLANA the Goodwill and assets of the business of the firm of HAJI GANI ALLANA in Cutlery and Hardware carried on at No. 194, Bangri Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. All persons are therefore requested to pay the sums due to the said firm of Haji Gani Allana and to communicate with him in connection with the business of the said firm of Haji Gani Allana.—Dated this 20th day of January, 1902.

સહી મુશા હાજી ગનીની શાઈ દા૦ પોતે.
સહી અબદુલ રેમાન હાજી ગની દા૦ પોતે.
૦ બાઇ જુલેખાબાઇની નીશાની
તથા જુલાબ હાજી ગનીની વાલી તરીકે.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajt Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Pursanbulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate prices.
Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Re. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 25.

2¾ per cent. Consols ..... 93 7-8 = — 1-8
2½ per cent. Reduced ..... 100 1-4 = — 1-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 107 1-2 = — 1-2
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities ..... 24 3-8 = unchanged
Bar Silver in London ..... 25 1-2 = do.
Do. New York ..... 55 1-8 = do.
Exchange on London at Paris ..... 25·12 = — 1-2
Do. New York ..... 4·87 = unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 1-2 per cent., = do.
" Short London Bills 4 1-8 " = plus 1-8
" Indian Bank Bills 3 1-8 " = plus 1-8

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 5,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 23,000 bales. Spot 4 16-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct
4·23	4·27	4·23	4·26	4·14
₹	—1	—1	—1	—1

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ..... 23,000 bales.
Do. last year ..... 29,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ..... 52,000 "
Do. to Continent ..... 34,000 "
Mid-Uplands ..... 8 5-16"
Futures, month of April ..... 8·13 — 1,
Do. do. July ..... 8·19
Lissed 5 1-6, April-May, business done firm.
Whist white Karachi 29 5-8, Feb-March sellers.
Whist red Karachi 29 1-8, Jan-Feb sellers.

Cotton.—Total visible supply ..... 4,030,000 bales.
" of which is East Indian ... 1,07,000 "
" stock in London ..... 6,000 "
" quantity in sight ..... 7,560,000 "

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, the 25th January, 1902 :—

Cotton	17,514 bales.
Wheat	9,359 cwt.
Linseed	1,483 "
Rapeseed	871 "
Gingellyseed	9,312 "
Poppyseed	243 "
Ground nuts	491 "
Castorseed	4,555 "
Rice	1,677 "
Myrabolams	4,999 "
Cottonseed	10,038 "

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JAN. 27.

EXCHANGE.—The market remains firm with all quotations unchanged. Purchases of Bank Demand at 1s. 4 3 32d, have been made by the bazaar for delivery up to the 15th ultimo. Sterling bills are scarce and we hear of little doing to-day. We quote :—

T. T. on London ..... 1s 4 1-16d.
Demand Do. ..... 1s 4 3-32d.
3 months' sight credits ..... 1s 4 5-16d.
Do. France 171
30 days' sight Hongkong 134
Do. Shanghai 183
Do. Japan 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations have remained unchanged all day at 95-14 for 3rd February and 96-3 for 3rd March settlements. Money is in slightly better demand, banks having taken short fixed deposits at 6 1-2 to 7 per cent.

FREIGHT.—The market is quiet and slightly easier for forward shipment. Business is said to have been done for open ports, March loading at 14s. 6d. Ready bookings are confined to small lots of cotton at about 15s. 6d. to 16s.

SEEDS.—Linseed is again firm. Purchases have been made at Rs. 9-11 for ready, Rs. 9-2 for March and Rs. 8-15 for April-May. Other descriptions of seeds are steady with quotations unchanged and little business passing.

COTTON.—Buyers having completed their January engagements are now offering lower prices for February delivery, and we hear of few transactions resulting. The tone of the market is weak and sellers are anxious to operate at, or about, current quotations.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals, H.-G. (By terms)	159	153	... 25	February
Bengals, M.-G. (By terms)	169	163	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	170	164	...	"
Belati M.-G.	183	177	...	"
Khandeish, (M.-G.) ...	...	172	...	"
Dhamangaum & Pulgaum	185	179	...	"
Julgaum (M. G.) ...	...	174	...	"
Accla do.				
Khamgaum do.	... 184	178	...	"
Karanja do.				
Oomra Good staple ...	192	186	...	"
Broach ...	206	...	...	"
Do. -do. M.-G.	206	...	202 15 25	March
Bhownugger H. G. ...	...	...	181 15 25	May
S.-G. Dharwar ...	...	...	191	"
Westerns ...	...	...	180	"

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 27.

Monday :—The barometer is steady on the west coast but has fallen in all other parts of the Indian region. The change has been brisk to rapid in Northern India where pressure is now lower than usual. Light variable winds prevail throughout the whole country with calms over central parts of India and the Peninsula. Light snow showers have been received in Kashmir and light rain in Ceylon, but the whole of India is rainless and the weather is fine in Persia. The mean temperature is lower than usual over the East and South of the Peninsula but is excessive over all other parts of the country. The excess varies between five and ten degrees over theplains of Northern India and between eight and sixteen degrees at the Hill Stations in the North West Himalayas and Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 27TH OF JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure in the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and at Amraoti, and slight changes elsewhere.

Winds a very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh at Dwarka and Negapatam and generally light elsewhere.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is in large to very large excess of normal in many places to the north of Latitude 20°. The maximum temperature varied from 98° at Surat to 73° at Agra, and the minimum from 44° at Lahore to 72° at Bombay and Negapatam.

The sky is partially cloudy in Sind, Gujarat and Central India.

No rain fell at any station.

A low pressure area appears to exist to the westwards of Jacobabad.

LAST WEEKS' SUMMARY.

Pressure was about normal or in slight defect all over the country lying to the south of Latitude 24o, while it was rather in large defect to its north. An area of low pressure formed in the Gulf and passed eastwards through the Punjab and North-West Provinces in to Berar, but it had little or no effect on the weather. The day and night temperature was in considerable to large excess of normal in Sind, Rajputana, Punjab, Central India and the greater part of Gujarat, where the excess ranged from 3° to 12°. Weather was generally cloudless, rainless and settled over the whole country. No rain fell in the Punjab, where drought still continues.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A JOHANNESBURG PLOT.

THE "Daily Telegraph" Johannesburg correspondent sends details of a plot in December last to kill or seize Lords Kitchener and Milner and their staffs, shoot down the police and Rand Rifles, set fire to Johannesburg, and work as much havoc as possible before decamping into the mountains. The plot was hatched among the foreign riff-raff; 300 persons are concerned, and the denouncement was fixed; for the middle of the month. Eleven hundred men were to be enlisted, whose work was, upon a given signal, to assassinate a like number of the Rand Rifles, Kemp and 1,000 Boers, who had been communicated with by garbage cart drivers, were to be in hiding near the city. In the tumult and uproar that was expected to ensue they were to force an entrance, helped by friends from within. The authorities quietly arrested in the course of 24 hours 30 persons, who were at once examined and incarcerated in the fort. Since then about 30 others have been added to the list of prisoners.

DRY, THIN AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOLLOWAY—January 16, at No. 1, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of Major B Holloway, 2nd Madras Lancers of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JULIEN—MENZIES—January 22, at St Francis Xavier's Church, Black Town, Madras, by the Rev J H Eyres, Clement Fidalus, son of A Julien, to Margaret, daughter of E Menzies.

RIPLEY—NADEL—January 16, at Mandalay, Mr W Ripley, Supdt, Land Records, Katha, only son of F Ripley, Esq, Commissioner of the same Dept at Rangoon, to Nora, eldest daughter of N Nadel, Esq, of Madras.

FERRO-VINA.

A Wine that has a character possessed by no other of the same class. The Vines are grown on an Iron Soil, hence the Grapes become impregnated with the Iron, and form a Wine that is Delicious and Soft to the Taste, nearly Free from Acid, and with no Roughness of Flavour. Taken with Dinner it increases the Appetite and aids the Digestive Powers.

Re. 1-8 per Bottle. Rs. 15 per Dozen.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 5h. 51m. High water, 1-51m., 2-15s. Low water, 7-54m., 7-46s.
Cathedral Parish Soiree, Town Hall, 8-30 p.m.
Wilson Philological Lecture, University Library, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust meeting, 4 p. m.
David Sassoon Industrial Institution, H. E. the Governor being present, 4-30 p. m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Kobe per extra s. s Orissa will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Thursday the 30th instant.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Indian antelope (Antelope cervicapra) has been presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. Naranje Dwarkadas.

TRINITY COLLEGE MUSICAL EXAMINATION.—Miss Schmuck presented two candidates for the recent practical Examination both of whom passed gaining honours certificates. For the theoretical examination were entered. All were successful and obtained over 90 per cent. marks. The names of the candidates are as follows : Practical, Miss Ioris, and Miss Dalal. Theoretical : Miss M. Nicker, Miss V. Merrett, Miss Dalal, Miss E. McClumpha, and Miss E. Knight.

ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.—Phoorsad Adhar, a Hindu aged twenty-seven, employed in the David Mill, while oiling a machine in motion, on Friday last, accidentally had his hand caught between two rollers. The thumb and four fingers of the hand were completely crushed. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained—Luximon Khandoo, a mill hand aged thirty, while working in the Jubilee Mill on Saturday also met with an accident. He put his right hand in the blow room machine with the result that it was drawn in and fractured. The man was treated at the J. J. Hospital.

BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Velizza of the Abkari Department, charged Sakaram Yssoo a toddy-drawer of Mahim, with selling toddy illegally and storing it in his house in contravention of his license. The accused, it was stated, possessed a license for drawing toddy and taking it to the distillery. He was arrested on Sunday in the act of selling toddy to a customer, and on his house being searched a quantity of toddy was found. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

AGITATION FOR A REPRIEVE OF DEATH SENTENCE.—A special meeting of the "Ishwar Bhuvan Mandali" will take place at Dadar in Mr. Duarmasey's Hall between the two Railway Stations at 8 o'clock this evening, to adopt a Memorial to His Excellency the Governor for the mitigation of the sentence of death passed on two women named Shamdi and Jamni by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad and confirmed by His Majesty's High Court. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Kt., has kindly consented to preside. The public are cordially invited to attend in the cause of humanity.

RELIGIOUS PROCESSION IN BOMBAY.—On Sunday morning Mr. Parranee and Panalal, a well-known jeweller of Bombay and Hyderabad, invited Moonl Maharaj Mohanlalji, high priest of the Jains to his residence at Malabar Hill. In honor of this occasion a grand procession with a number of bands, native music, carriages, &c., was formed, and it passed through the Native town of Kalbadevi, Hanooman Gulley, Marwari Bazar, and other principal thoroughfares. It appears that about 3,000 men attended the procession, and over 5,000 men visited Mr. Panalal's palace during the day. The police arrangement was all throughout satisfactory.

AN INTERESTING SHIPPING PROSECUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Captain Fiett, Commander of the S. S. Georgian Prince, charged, Luis Larsen, Charles Westfield, and Robert Seater, employed as seamen, with breaching cargo consisting of oilman's stores, and valued at £4. Mr L. De-Souza, pleader, prosecuted and the three accused were defended by Mr. P. Godinho, pleader. The case of the complainant was that on the voyage from Batoum to Bombay reports were made to him of the disappearance of certain stores, he made inquiries and found that the three accused along with three other seamen were implicated. The latter three admitted their offence on the Captain giving them an assurance that no legal steps would be taken against them, provided they made good from their wages a proportionate amount of the loss. The three accused alone refused to admit their guilt. The Magistrate remarked that the evidence before the court was of a nebulous character and insufficient for a conviction. The Captain himself had rendered himself liable to prosecution in England for compounding a felonious offence which he had no right to do. The irregular posting of the official log book was another serious matter which rendered them liable to a fine of Rs. 300 for each of the three entries. The accused were discharged.

HINDU FARM LABOURERS.

OVERRUNNING THE MALLEE.

THE Ballarat "Courier" publishes an interview with a German labourer which strikingly bears out the statements recently made that Australian farmers are making use of black labour to a very large and increasing extent. The subject of the interview stated that he had been to the four important wheat centres of Hopetoun, Beulah, Jeparit and Warracknabeal, and nowhere in the vicinity of any of them could he find work in the harvest field. Indians, who worked from dawn to dark, whose fare was of the most frugal kind, and who were satisfied with the daily wage of 11 or 11s. had displaced the white man. "I have worked ten hours a day for 5l a day," said the German, "and that is cheap enough. Now I cannot get anything to do." He went on to say that it would not be long before nearly all farm work was done by Indians, and he had heard that arrangements had been made by some farmers for a regular supply of colored labour. Its great attraction to employers, apart from its cheapness, was that it could be 'sweated' so easily, and 15 and 16 hours a day was the usual term of an Indian's work. Then he would sleep anywhere—the cow shed or stable was usually his bedroom, and, unlike the Caucasian, he did not grumble when he was shown there. One small farmer saved £2 10 a week during the harvest by employing four Indians to do the work hitherto done by two whites. The Indians seemed to be quiet and well conducted, but they were always closely watched by their employers, who kept them hard at work, and as they drew little or no money until the job had been completed, they had small temptation to meet. "No white labourers are wanted in the mallee now," added the German, for some farmers are teaching the Indians how to "drive and talk, and I suppose these soon now will be doing most of the work about the farms."

THE THIRD TEST MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A perusal of some details of the third test match would, I think, lead to considerable modification in the views expressed on the defeat of Mr. MacLaren's Team in the third test match at Adelaide. It appears from this cablegram that two of the chief English bowlers, Barnes and Blythe, injured themselves early in the first innings of the Australians and took no further part in the game. The Englishmen had thus only nine men to bat in their second innings in addition to the great disadvantage of losing two of their most prominent bowlers during practically both the innings of the Australians. The good fortune of Mr. MacLaren in winning the toss was perfectly discounted by these injuries to his chief bowlers. Harder luck could not have been in store for any team and the wonder rather is that, with two of their most famous bowlers rendered "hors deu combat" the Englishmen were able to make such a good fight as to lose only by the narrow margin of four wickets. It would be foolish to take a gloomy view of the future prospects of the team and though Mr. MacLaren has nominally lost the third test match, the defeat, under the special circumstances detailed above, has considerably strengthened our belief in the all-round calibre of this much-maligned team and I, for one, do not yet despair of the "ashes" being once more brought back to England. One word more. One cannot help sympathising with the hard luck experienced by Clement Hill in missing his century so narrowly in both the innings of the third test match. It will be remembered that the young South Australian—who, by the way, is the least likely to be affected by "nerves"—scored 99 in the second innings of the second test match. In the third test match he scored 98 and 97, so that he very narrowly missed the high honour of scoring a century in a test match on three successive occasions. May he be favoured with better luck in the remaining test matches.—Yours, &c.

D. J. W.

NOTES FROM DAMAUN.

WE are anxiously looking out for the new Bishop of Damaun, who is presently staying in Bombay, writes our Damaun correspondent, but it is reported that he will not be here before the works going on at his Cathedral Church are completed, and the new roof put on. This will take some time, so the Governor has very kindly temporarily placed his own palace at the disposal of the venerable prelate and as there are two other churches here in which the Bishop can make his solemn entry, it is not unlikely his lordship may arrive here next month.

Plague has not yet disappeared and many are living in tents and huts pitched on the sea shore.

His Excellency the Governor's wife, Dona Zoraida with her two little children arrived last week after a long stay in Goa, for the benefit of her health which has now considerably improved. She had a very grand reception and the poor are delighted at her arrival, for she is justly considered an angel of charity, being always fond of visiting and aiding poor people.

Our good Governor has ordered the construction of a "Jangada" for the easy transport of carts laden with cargo across the river "Sandalcallo." Much inconvenience and expense will be avoided by this new mode of transport across the river, and it is really singular that no one should have thought of this ere this, as such modes of transport are to be seen in many places in British India.

On the 9th instant, the seminary was re-opened, all the professors who had proceeded to Bombay to enjoy the holidays and also to pay their respects to the new Bishop having returned.

A Brig with cargo, consisting principally of timber left for Goa on the 15th instant.

THE HON'BLE MR. H. S. DIXIT.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING AT PETLAD.

A PETLAD correspondent, writing on Saturday, says : Yesterday was rather a unique day in the history of the Charotar Nagar Association. It was a day on which a special meeting was convened, to send a congratulatory letter to the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Dixit, on his election to the Legislative Council. He is the first Vadnagra Nagar gentleman, who has gained a seat in the Council, and it is but natural that the Nagar community feels exultant. The meeting was held at the Indrapuri Hall, which was crowded. The oldest gentlemen in the meeting presided. Many speeches were delivered in support of the resolution to send a letter of congratulation to Mr. Dixit. They set forth the various qualities of the Honourable gentleman; his honesty of purpose, straightforwardness in business, goodness of heart and above all, his grit of character. The resolution, which was passed, ran as follows :—"That this Association heartily congratulates the Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dixit, B.A.LL.B., Solicitor, on his election to the Legislative Council, and justly takes pride on his being the first Vadnagra Nagar gentleman, who has attained this rare distinction; and that the Honourary Secretary, Mr. Hariprasad Bhavanibai Desai, B.A.,LL.B., be asked to forward the resolution."

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, under the command of Captain A. J. G. Piffard, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Rangoon, having left that port on the 18th January with the No. 11 Western Division Royal Garrison Artillery, consisting of 5 officers, 143 non-commissioned officers and men, 3 women, and 5 children, and 1 officer, 1 Quarter-Master Sergeant, wife and two children, R. G. A. The troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock yesterday evening, and attached to the Colaba Depot pending despatch to Aden on or about the 1st February. The following are the names of the officers No 11 Western Division R. G. A., Major J. R. B. Davidson; Captain G. Wilkes; Lieut Hulton Squire; 2nd Lieut. Begg; 2nd Lieut Bateman; Captain U. L. Evans; R. G. A.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THIS famous company are en route to Bombay via the G. I. P. R. and will arrive by special train on Wednesday at 9 p. m. They occupy a train of 22 coaches and wagons. This is the largest special for any single company that the Railway officials have handled, and the cost of transportation will be Rs. 12,000

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 23th January.

The Squadron will parade on the Church Gate sands to-morrow (Wednesday), at 7 a.m.
Dress :—Drill Order.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23th January 1902.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday next, the 1st proximo.
2. Letter D Company will parade to-day (Tuesday) the 28th instant at 5 p.m. at the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road.
3. Letters A B and C Companies will parade on Thursday the 30th instant at 8 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground.
Dress for the above parades—Drill Order, Plain Clothes.
Letter E Company (Cyclist) will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Friday, the 31st instant, at 8-30 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Forage Caps, Belts and Side Arms to be worn.
Officers Commanding Companies will make arrangements for refreshments for their respective Companies.
Attendance at the above parades to count as Commanding Officer's Parades.
3. There will be Drill for all Recruits every Thursday at 5 p.m. behind the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road, until further orders.
4. F Company Medical Section will parade at the Grant Medical College grounds at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th instant.
Dress—Drill Order, Plain Clothes.
5. The Rifle Range at Cooria will be reserved for Class Firing on Saturday next, the 1st proximo, from 6-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. All members who have not commenced their Class Firing are requested to do so with the least possible delay.
Members are reminded that additional prizes are to be given this season towards which scores made at Class firing will count.
Marksmen only will be eligible for these prizes.
The attendance at the Rifle Range on Saturday next, for Class Firing will count as Commanding Officer's Parade.
6. There will be a Parade for all N C Officers on Thursday next, the 30th instant at the back of the Town Hall at 7 a.m.
Dress—Drill Order. Plain Clothes. Subject of Instruction duties of Section Commanders.
7. Members who have already completed their Class Firing up to and at 600 yards will be credited by Headquarters only with a Commanding Officer's Parade for Saturday next, the 1st proximo.
8. Letters H, I, K and L Companies will parade on Saturday next, the 1st proximo, at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground, at 4-45 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order. Puttie, Helmet Buttons and Chin Straps to be worn.

By Order,
P. H. HOGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETY ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE report of the directors of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, for the year ending 31st December last stated that during the year 109 proposals were made to the Company for guaranteeing sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 2,66,700, of which there have been accepted and completed 102, aggregating Rs. 2,21,700. On the New Policies effected during the year, the Annual Premiums amounted to Rs. 3,123-4-0. During the year 42 bonds, guaranteeing Rs. 1,35,075 have lapsed by change of employment or otherwise, without loss to the Association. There has been one claim preferred during the year for Rs. 64-13-6 on account of guarantee obligations.

The revenue of the year ending 31st December 1901, as appears from the accounts certified by the Auditor, appended hereto, amounts to Rs. 16,037-11-3 to which add balance from last year's account Rs. 9,517-10-6 together Rs. 25 555-5-9. The expenditure, including advertisements, printing charges and income tax, &c., has been Rs. 4,864-11-8, the sum set aside on account of dividend for 1900 being Rs. 6,250-0-0. Add sum added to reserve Fund Rs. 200-0-0 Claim paid Rs. 64-13-6 Rs. 14,379-3-9 making a divisible surplus of Rs. 11,175-13-0. Of this amount the sum of Rs. 4,500 is recommended to be carried to the Reserve Fund and out of the balance of Rs. 6,675-13-0 the directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the paid-up capital for the year ending 31st December 1901, at the rate of 12 1-2 per cent, which will absorb Rs. 6,250, carrying forward a balance of Rs. 1,425-13-0 to next year's account. One of the directors, Mr. E. R. Smetham and the Auditor Mr. M. M. Dadina, retire, but offer themselves for re-election. In view of the continued fluctuations in the value of Government Paper in which the Company's Reserve Fund is solely invested, the directors have found it expedient to form an Investment Reserve Fund and out of the total Reserve Fund accumulated as at 31st December 1901 amounting to Rs. 79,200 a sum of Rs. 8,500 has been carried to the New account to equalize the value of the Investments and thus the sum of Rs. 70,700 now stands to the credit of the Reserve Fund Account. The directors have pleasure in placing before the shareholders the foregoing report, in the full confidence that they will appreciate the policy adopted in the management of the Association's affairs, and be encouraged to assist the efforts of the directors by recommending the Association to the favorable consideration of their friends and business connections. Each shareholder should bear in mind that the interests of the directors are identical with his own, and that he should endeavour to promote at all times, the welfare of the "Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association." The directors congratulate the shareholders on the steady progress of the Institution, in the face of increased competition.

DISPUTED CLAIM FOR CALLS ON SHARES.

MR. JUSTICE STARLING commenced at the High Court yesterday the hearing of a suit brought by the Tricumdas Mills Company, Limited, against Hajee Saboo Siddick and others, in which the claim of the company was to recover the sum of Rs. 10 000 with interest, Mr. Inverarity, the Hon. Mr. Scott, and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen appeared for the company. Mr. Raikes, Mr. Davar, and Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Company, represented the defendants.

The plaintiffs' case was that, in November 1897 ten shares of the company of Rs. 1,000 each, were allotted to Hajee Harun Siddick. Notices of calls were duly sent to him, but he failed to comply with the same and in December 1900 the shares under the articles of association were forfeited. In January 1901, the defendants, the relations and executors of Hajee Harun Siddick informed the company that they were not aware that the deceased held any shares in the company. The plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 10,000 with interest from the defendants in respect of the shares which had been duly registered.

The defendants denied all knowledge of the issue of the shares to the deceased, and submitted that if the shares had been allotted such allotment did not throw any responsibility on them as the executors of the estate. They denied that the company were entitled to any relief and submitted that the suit should be dismissed.

The hearing was proceeded with.

ANTI-PLAGUE VACCINE.

THE statement showing the number of doses of Plague vaccine sent to various places from the Plague Research Laboratory during the week ending Friday, the 24th January :—

Date.	Where and to whom sent.	Doses.
	Bombay Presidency.	
18th Jan	...Bombay, Laboratory Officer	6
20th Jan	...Bombay, Medical Officer, N. N. Wadia and Son's Dispensary, Parel	10
	Punjab.	
22nd Jan	...Lahore, Civil Surgeon	1,503
	Jammu (Kashmir)	
23rd Jan	...Chief Medical Officer	2,010
	Patiala State.	
18th Jan	...Medical Adviser to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala	7,024
	Rangoon.	
20th Jan	...Dr. Gloster, Port Health Officer	36
	Total sent out during the week under report	10,589
	Total sent out since 1st January 1902, in addition to above	5,948
	Total sent up to 31December 1901	24,89,690
	Grand Total	25,06,227

WAS IT A POISON SNAKE?

SOMETIMES John Garrett would go from morning till night without bite or sup. This was three or four years ago. Every morning he got up with a disagreeable, gnawing pain in the stomach or abdomen—he couldn't quite locate it, but he felt it all the same. Still he kept on working. He meant to see a doctor but neglected it. So a year ran away. By then the complaint had got hold of him as a wild grape vine does of an old tree.

He was a man full of pain as an unsunned cellar is of mould and crawling things. Often they kept hot flannels on him for twelve hours before he got a bit of ease; and for three weeks straight away he was in racking pain. At intervals it made the sweat run off him in streams.

Then he went to bed, John did, and a doctor took him in hand, as a pilot does a ship when the navigation is growing ugly. "My doctor," Garrett says, "was the best of men, but he didn't seem to know what ailed me." Nor did the other medical man who followed him.

On this our poor brother's heart sank within him, as King David's did when he heard of the fate of Absalom. Having nothing to do except to think, he thought he would go to a London hospital and ask the learned men there what was the matter with him. They said his right kidney was diseased and the left one affected. They feared they couldn't help him but would take him in for a month if he cared to stay. He said he didn't care to stay, and went home to Dartford. Quite right. As a place to die in the hop country beats a hospital!)

Then he told his home doctor what the London doctors had said. The home doctor agreed with the London doctors and told him he would soon join the silent majority—who are done with diseases.

The end of Garrett's story, written by him at his home, 13, Wellington Road, Dartford, Kent, January 7th, 1901, runs this way: "I kept out of bed and moved about all I could. I turned up at the works sometimes, but from January 1900 to Easter I did not earn enough to keep myself. More than once they sent me home.

"For three years I lingered along in this fashion when one Sunday I read in "Lloyd's Newspaper" about a stevedore who was handled like me and had been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup; and without saying a word to anybody I got that medicine and began taking it.

The first bottle pricked up my appetite and I actually felt hungry—a strange sensation for me. I slept better. The pain was not so s

Madame SCHUMANN—
"I have asked for an ERARD Piano."
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"Those fine ERARD Pianos that Marlborough Street makes so well."
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"It would be impossible to improve the touch, and never have I heard richness and mellowness so admirably combined as in the last WORK of ART of 18 Great Marlborough Street."
M. PADEREWSKI—
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"I have cherished your Pianos since I first began to play."

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SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.
SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES will be held on TUESDAY, the 18th February, 1902, at 5-15 P. M., in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIER HALL of the University.

Candidates ENTITLED to DEGREES and desirous of being admitted MUST SEND in their applications so as to reach the REGISTRAR on or before SATURDAY, the 8th February 1902.

D. MACDONALD M. D., B. Sc., C. M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 27th January, 1902.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th January 1902.

1. Regimental order No. 1 of 14th January 1902, is cancelled.

It is notified for information however that Rule VII of the B. V. A. Carbine Association now reads "None but those who have fired their class by 31st March and been returned as efficient for the season 1901-1902 and whose capitation grant is earned for their Corps (except Hony Members of B. V. A. and Sergt Instructors) will be allowed to take any prize in the Competition."

2. There will be 10-inch R M L Gun drill at both Headquarters, to-day (Tuesday) and Thursday, the 30th instant, at 5-45 p.m.

3. The Proficiency Class will meet as follows:—
At Fort Head-quarters to-day (Tuesday) after drill.
At Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday, the 30th inst., after drill.

4. The following members having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps from the 16th January 1902:—Grs. L Thacker and C Clyne.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1902.

A HAREM CONSPIRACY.

THE uncertainties of life in the native states of India could not be more forcibly illustrated than by the story which has just been told before a special commission at Panna. Panna is a state in the Bundelkhand, in the hands of the great Bundela Rajput family. The Panna Horse rendered valuable services to the British at the time of the Mutiny, in reward for which the Maharaja obtained a handsome khilat, the privilege of adoption, and a personal salute of thirteen guns. The State, which has an area of 2,568 square miles and a population of about a quarter of a million, is noted as the largest diamond producing State in modern India. In 1898 His Highness the Maharaja Sir Rudra Pratab Singh Mahimdar Bahadur, K. C. S. I., who was decorated by the King, on his visit as Prince of Wales to India, died. The State had been granted in 1807 to the great-grandfather of the Maharaja, who was succeeded by Maharaja Nirpat Singh. Nirpat Singh had three sons: Rudar Pertab Singh, Lokh Pal Singh and Khuman Singh. Rudar Pertab Singh succeeded to the guddi of Panna and died childless, being succeeded by Nirpat Singh, who in his turn died in 1898, leaving as his heir the present Maharaja Madho Singh. Khuman Singh had three sons, all minors. Maharajah Madho Singh had two Ranis, the elder died in childbirth in April last, and the younger was not expected to have issue. The heir to the guddi was consequently Khuman Singh. Two years ago the Maharaja made the acquaintance of one Hadri Jan, the daughter of a Brahman woman by a Mahomedan, who had been sold at an early age to a dancing woman in Panna. This girl was introduced to His Highness at an entertainment, and he put her in the purdah, being inclined to make her his legitimate wife. This greatly dissatisfied the Thakurs of the State, who were headed by Khuman Singh. To conciliate popular opinion, His Highness gave out that this woman was the daughter of Rajput parents. His foster mother had discovered the girl's parents were Thakurs, and this obliging lady re-named the girl Rani Kamal Kuer. The Maharaja sought to put her on the footing of a Maharani. On his birthday, the Rao Ranis found her on the seat of honour and they left the ceremonies by way of protest. A further attempt to have the ex-dancing girl recognised as a Maharani was made, and the Maharajah sent a subscription in her name to Lady Curzon's Fund. Last June the Maharaja went on a shooting trip. Negociations were proceeding at the time for the marriage of Rudar Pertab Singh's illegitimate daughter to the son of a Nepalese refugee residing in Benares, and the Maharaja invited his uncle Rao Raja Khuman Singh, the heir apparent, to stay at the palace and superintend the arrangements for the marriage. Kamal Kuer was reputed likely to give birth to a son, whom the Maharaja wished should be recognised as heir instead of Khuman Singh. But Khuman took up this abode at the palace. A new cook was introduced, and Khuman Singh was no more.

The death of Khuman Singh was certified by Babu Sri Nath, the State Doctor to have been the result of apoplexy. Ugly rumours got abroad and these reaching the Government of India in an official report through the Political Agent, an investigation was ordered. Government assumed temporary administration of the State and appointed a Commission consisting of Messrs. Chamier, of the Oudh Judicial Department and Mr. A. L. P. Tucker of the Political Department to inquire whether death had not been caused by poison, with instructions to afford the Maharaja Madho Singh an opportunity of freeing himself from the grave suspicion attaching to him, and to deal with any other persons implicated. The Commission sat for something like forty days and made a most searching inquiry into the case. One of the first witnesses to give evidence was Babu Sri Nath, who informed the Court that after Khuman Singh's death the Maharaja and the State Officials brought pressure on him to make him certify that death was due to apoplexy. He yielded. He reported to the Agency Surgeon that death was the result of apoplexy, and manufactured two prescriptions to corroborate his lie. Once loose, his tongue tired not, and revealed the fact that one Acche Lal had obtained strychnine from his hospital "for a relative in a neighbouring state." Kamal Kuer's spiritual adviser, Jugal Pershad, carried the story further. He said that Acche Lal and Lachmi Pershad showed the Rani paper packets of arsenic and strychnine. He said that Kamal Kuer told the cook Shambu to poison Khaman Sing and the conspirators being sworn to act faithfully by the Maharaja left the room, the poison being carried to Shambu. The spiritual adviser, further said that he had on a previous occasion heard Kamal Kuer tell the same people to kill the Rao Raja. Very little credence was given by the Commission to the evidence of this pious man, for he contradicted himself a score of times on vital points, and in his anxiety to screen the Maharaja, seemed ready to give away any one and everyone else in the State. His statement as to the implication of Kamal Kuer and of Shambu was unsupported, and the Commission declined to place confidence in anything which Jugal deposed. As regards Acche Lal, however, there is no doubt at all that he procured the poison well knowing what it was for, and gave instructions concerning it; if he did not actually, and with his own hands, administer it to the deceased prince.

As our telegrams told us yesterday, Acche Lal has been sentenced to death, having been found guilty without extenuating circumstances. The ex-dancing girl princess and the cook were acquitted, no reliable evidence having been adduced against them. At the same time the Commission is fully persuaded that there was a conspiracy to murder Khuman Singh, in order to remove his opposition to the Maharaja's marriage with Kamal Kuer. Both the Maharaja and Kamal Kuer are, we think, rightly held to have had a motive for making away with the prime mover in the opposition to their formal union; Kuman Singh being also certainly interested in preventing a marriage which he believed would legitimate a child to stand between him and the "gadi." But to what extent the Maharaja was implicated in the plot and to what extent the Commission believes he was cognisant of the tragedy of which his uncle was the victim, we have yet to learn. A separate report dealing with that portion of the subject has been sent in to the Government of India. What course they will then take as to the future administration of the State will then be decided. Of one thing however we may be sure that the poor dancing girl with whom the Maharaja was in love—a very attractive and intelligent girl, it has been said—will never be Queen in Panna, nor will her son reign after his father. She, had lived in the house of a Mahomedan before the Maharaja saw her, and it was necessary even if she were a Thakur's daughter—which has not been proved—to undergo numerous purifying ceremonies before she could go behind the purdah. These were duly gone through, as for fifteen days four Brahmans were retained to recite certain prayers, sixty-two thousand five hundred times each. After this at the Rani Bagh many Pundits assembled. Under the guidance of Jugal Karan Kandi they performed the worship of the five deities. The girl performed worship by waiving a light, and offering flowers and money, whilst the appropriate prayers were recited by Jugal Karan Kandi. The Maharaja's mother then put gold ornaments on Haidari's feet, and renamed her, all to the accompaniment of the appropriate "mantras." The next day the Pundits assembled at the Rang Mahal and recited the sacred five letter formula of the god Shiv, followed by offerings to the sacred fire, after which alms are again distributed to the Brahmans. On the third day Kamal Kuer washed the feet of the Brahmans and drank part of the water in which she had washed them by way of penance, the image of the god Mahadeo was invoked by the newly named rani. The priests do not find fault with the Maharaja for giving her the title of Maharani Bupindrani. They draw a distinction between putting a woman into purdah and marrying her, but "are not certain as to the legal status of the offspring of the former union." Kamal Kuer bathed in the Ganges by way of completing her purification, and with a view to paving the way to a legal marriage. We doubt now if the marriage will ever be declared to be legal, or that either the Maharaja or she will occupy an enviable position at Panna or anywhere else in the Bundelkhund. But this remains to be seen.

THE CAPTURE OF VILJOEN.

THE most important capture which we have made in South Africa for some time is undoubtedly that of General Ben Viljoen, whom Reuter informs us, has been secured by intelligence agents while engaged in farm searching. Lotter, Scheepers and Kritzinger, the three most notable leaders captured during the last four or five months, although they did a great deal of mischief, were by no means so important in rank or so influential in the Boer counsels as the man whom we have just secured. They were leaders of armed bands whose chief exploits resembled those of banditti and like the leaders of banditti they had few scruples about the excesses committed by their followers. General Ben Viljoen is, however, a Boer of the best type, and his character as a brave man and a capable soldier is vouched for by Sir Bindon Blood who had to oppose him in the Eastern Transvaal. As Assistant-Commandant General of the Burgher Forces under Louis Botha, Viljoen commanded the Boers in the northern part of the eastern area, and distinguished himself on many occasions. He was not keen on the continuance of the war, but while personally anxious for peace, he took the only course, which, as an honourable man and a gallant soldier, appeared open to him. In an interview which he had with Sir Bindon Blood, before the latter left South Africa, efforts appear to have been made by the British General to persuade him to cease fighting. But Viljoen while expressing his great anxiety for a settlement, pointed out that neither he nor any of the Boer leaders who respected themselves could surrender individually and leave their fellow countrymen in the lurch. Latterly little has been heard of him, and it is probable that he was taking a much needed rest, if not actually ill, when he was captured by the farm searchers. It is also not improbable that nobody will regret his capture less than himself. Lord Kitchener is no doubt right in supposing that his removal from the field will have a considerable effect on the Boers north of the line, albeit a recent statement by the "Standard's" correspondent needs to be remembered. Writing after Botha's attack on Colonel Benson's column the London journal's correspondent said the Boers still in the field may be looked upon as the flower of their fighting strength. Their ranks he tells us, are mostly composed of men who have resolved to win or die for their cause; and the death or capture of their acknowledged leaders would probably only lead to the appearance of successors to maintain the struggle. Still, the capture of a man like Viljoen, combined with the determination of the ex-Boer General Vilonel who has been given the command of a corps of Burghers desirous of bringing the war to an end, should have definite influences towards peace.

BRITISH EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

THE emigration returns for 1901 recently issued by the Board of Trade, point to an unsatisfactory state of things directly affecting the future of our Colonial Empire. Out of a total of 172,140 persons of British origin who left the mother country in 1901, compared with 168,825 in 1900, no less than 104,257, or nearly three-fifths of the total number of emigrants of British origin, went to the United States, and this number shows an increase compared with 1900 of about 1,500 souls. To British North America there went only 15,668, compared with 16,443 in the previous year—a serious decline. There was a slight increase in the number to Australasia compared with 1900, while the number to the Cape of Good Hope and Natal was 23,254, compared with 20,815. Perhaps the most melancholy feature in the returns is the striking difference in the number of emigrants of British origin and those of foreign extraction who left our shores for Canada. Of 124,233 foreign emigrants 27,027 went to Canada, and though this number is 4,500 less than in 1900, is still nearly twice as great as that of the British emigrants for the same place. It is strange that the bulk of British emigrants should find in the United States greater attractions than in the Dominion of Canada, which country, it is remarkable, continues to attract foreigners in such large numbers. Steps will have to be taken sooner or later to attract young Britons to our sparsely peopled Empire, and prevent them drifting off to the United States. Canada, perhaps of all our colonies, should offer greater advantages to emigrants of British origin and unless some means are devised by which they can be encouraged to keep pace with the influx of foreigners, the latter will multiply to a dangerous extent.

THE SPANISH GUNBOAT CONDOR.

A REUTER'S telegram received on Sunday stated that the Spanish Gunboat Condor, whilst pursuing some fishing trawlers off Vigo, a port on the Spanish coast, blew up and only four were saved out of 22 on board. The Condor was launched in 1887, and for some time she has been condemned as unfit for service. She was a single screw steamer, and her measurements were: length, 108 ft. and a beam of 22 feet. Her draught was 5 1-2 feet, and her displacement 172 tons. Her speed was 13·5 knots. She carried one 3·5 in. breechloader, and two machine guns. It is rather a curious coincidence that the British Gunboat Condor, which departed some time ago from Honolulu for Vancouver with a compliment of 130 men, is over due, and that great anxiety is felt regarding her safety. If it should appear that anything has happened to the British "Condor," sailors in spite of its gallant associations, will come to have as much suspicion of the name as they have of the "Viper" and other appellations with which nautical superstitions are connected.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental with the outward mails of the 17th instant left Aden at 2 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday next.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 4th January 1902, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 1,965,697 maunds and Rs. 2,346 in the earnings.

THE R. I. M. S. Clive arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Rangoon.

SIR ERNEST CASSEL, K. C. M. G., and the Right Hon'ble Arnold Morley, who were the guests of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote, left Bombay yesterday by the Nagpur mail for Calcutta.

A NUMBER of men of one of the Afghan Regiments in Khost recently murdered their commanding officer and on being called to account, the regiment refused to attend, and some thirty or forty of the men bolted into the Tochi Valley, where they were disarmed by the Political Officer. The other Afghan Regiments in Khost have not followed the bad example of the mutineers, and little importance is attached to the affair.

IN regard to the construction of the new Municipal Office buildings, the Calcutta Corporation, not being satisfied with the four tenders which were received approach the local Government with a request for the Government to come to their rescue, and for the work to be undertaken by the Public Works Department. It is believed that the Government have acceded to their request to erect the building on certain terms.

FOURPENCE is not an excessive sum to spend on an election. That is the total amount given by Mr. Richard Evans in his declaration of the expenses of his candidature for the Bishopsgate Ward at the recent Common Council election. He came before the electors twenty hours before the poll opened, and 119 votes were registered for him. It is a pity, for the sake of the story, that this was not enough to bring him into the Council.

MR. M. KENNEDY, Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, during his stay on tour at Ajmere, was robbed of a portion of his uniform, a quantity of his private clothing, and Rs. 150 in cash. It appears that the house he was staying in was broken into, and his boxes were removed into an adjoining compound and forced open, the contents being strewn all about the place. The local police have been making enquiries, but without being able to get the least trace of the thieves.

BABU SEWCORN DAS GOENKA, a well known Marwari merchant of Burra Bazar, has very generously presented the Calcutta Corporation with a plot of ground in Kendeedine's Lane, as free gift, for the purpose of being converted into a public square. The locality is a very congested one, and this gift will confer a benefit on the inhabitants which will be greatly appreciated. It is proposed to acquire a piece of land lying adjacent to the gift so as to make it a large sized square. It may be added that the value of the land given represents a small fortune.

AMONG the various Indian problems which Mr. Galloway Weir intends to lay before Parliament upon his return to England is one with regard to which he will unquestionably have the unanimous support of the whole Anglo-Indian community. Mr. Weir has been scandalized to find that there is no word or phrase in Hindustani corresponding to the English "Thank you." With characteristic thoroughness, he is apparently determined to take the matter up and cause Europe to ring with it. In this particular crusade it is impossible not to wish him success. But, says the "Englishman," it is to be feared that Mr. Weir will find it a harder task to convey the idea of gratitude to the mind of a native of India than Sydney Smith found it to convey a joke to the head of a Scotsman.

LORD Donoughmore intends, on his return from his honeymoon, to take an active part in politics. A provincial journal observes that "he will certainly be an acquisition to their lordships' house, not merely because of his excellent Colonial experience, but also because he is one of the finest classical scholars in the peerage." Lord Donoughmore's Colonial experience has not been very long; he went to Hong Kong, we believe, in 1898, and afterwards visited Australia on business. As to his classical attainments, they are a little overrated by our enthusiastic contemporary. History was his school at Oxford, where he was universally popular. He took a great interest in politics and in the Union at Oxford, and became Secretary of the latter institution.

DE WET is credited with having conducted his fighting on the old Boer lines, and it is generally believed that his tactics are nothing more than are dictated by his own common sense. According to himself, he is indebted to a close study of a work published in the seventies on "Cavalry Field Work," a translation of a book written by Major General von Mirus, of the German army. De Wet tells an interesting story of how he obtained the book and studied it, with results that are known to ourselves. He is candid enough to admit that if we had fought on the lines suggested by the book, particularly in matters of outposts, vedettes, flankers, and guards, his run would have been a much shorter one than it has unfortunately proved to be.

SOME CORONATION ANECDOTE.

GILES GOSSIP'S CURIOUS BOOK.

WE are sometimes reproached in these days with seeking every opportunity to "make a book of it" (in the literal, not the sporting, sense) as soon as any subject takes hold of the public mind, and when the subject is of such importance as the coronation of a King after an interval of upwards of three score years it may well be imagined that the event will not be allowed to approach very near without having occasioned a "literature" to spring up. Such literature, so the quidnuncs say, is to be small except in so far as it takes the shape of newspaper and magazine articles and "special numbers" of the illustrated journals. Certain of the publishers could perhaps tell us another tale says the "Daily News."

Pending the arrival of such complications, and other books which are no books on this absorbing theme, we may refer to a recent bookstall find, a work published close upon eighty years ago. Nowadays, books to be topical must, if possible, precede, or, at any rate, synchronise with, the events with which they deal—numerous are the so-called "histories" of the South African war—but our parents of a couple of generations ago were less hasty, and the volume in question, though brought out apropos of the Coronation of George the Fourth, was not published until a couple of years after the inspiring event. The book is entitled "Coronation Anecdotes; or, Select and Interesting Fragments of English Coronation Ceremonies. By Giles Gossip, Esq."

The pseudonymous author, in his prefatory "advertisement," leads off with the declaration that "the coronation of our monarchs presents a wide field of meditation to an intelligent eye. It is an epitome of the genius of the monarchy, and a miniature exhibition of the leading events of our annals." He then proceeds to enlarge upon the significance of the ceremonies which together make up a coronation: "Connected, in point of fact, with the first establishment of Christianity in this island, it also perpetuates some of the earliest British notions of public liberty; and while it confirms the hereditary claims of each succeeding prince, it is introduced by a recognition of some of the most ancient rights of the people.

Mighty States characterless, are grated
To dusty nothing,

says that great dramatist who has so largely alluded to English coronations in his historical plays. These ceremonies exhibit the character of each constituent portion of the political body from age to age; and are chiefly valuable, perhaps, as preserving a chain of national identity, unbroken by conquest or by civil war; by changing dynasties, or the most important revolutions of the empire: on the other hand, they present to us a vast variety of character and events. They are associated with the gloom, 'the dim religious light' of Anglo-Saxon history, with the stormy character of the Conquest and the Norman domination; they bring before us the lofty Plantagenet, the proud Tudor, and the tyrannical but unfortunate House of Stuart, in all the pomp and strife and vanity of the respective pretensions." The roundabout reference to Shakespeare as "that great dramatist who has so largely alluded to English coronations in his historical plays" is amusing, and no less amusing is another fashion is the recognition of the chief value of coronations in that they preserve "a chain of national identity"; rather may we look on them as some of the gilding on that chain, heightening its picturesqueness, perhaps, but by no means necessary to its preservation. Still, Giles Gossip felt it incumbent upon himself to make some excuse for putting his volume before the readers of 1823, and the sentences quoted served their purpose. And now to come to the matter which they introduced.

Giles Gossip began, not inappropriately, with the oldest thing connected with our coronation ceremonies—"the ancientest respected monument in the world"—the stone which forms the chief part of the Regal Chair in Westminster Abbey. Wonderful is the history of this stone if we are to credit the history-writing gossips who preceded Giles, and on whose work he largely draws. It is the identical stone on which the patriarch Jacob slept and poured oil at Luz. It was taken from Egypt into Spain by a Greek who was "the sonne of Cecrops, who builded the city of Athens." It passed from the city of Compostella in Spain into Ireland about 700 B.C., and "out of Ireland into Albanie" three and a half centuries later. It was brought to Scotland with in the ninth century, and was by him enclosed in a wooden chair and removed to the Abbey of Scone, where for 450 years "all kingis of Scotland war crownit" upon it. When Edward and the Bruce were at loggerheads and the latter came off victor "besyde mony othir cruelties done be King Edward Lang Schankis, the said chiar of merbyll was taikin be Inglismen and brocht out of Scone to London, and put into Westminstar, quhaer it remains to our dayis." Stone of Fate and the Stone of Fortune are names which it has gone by, and its possession was said to have been essential to the preservation of regal power. Kennith, who had it removed to Scone, had it engraved with Latin verse, which has been Englished.

Or Fate is blind,
Or Scots shall find,
Where'er this stone,
A Royal throne.

One important property of this stone should not be unnoticed. It is said to furnish a test of legitimate Royal descent, "yielding an oracular sound when a Prince of the true blood is placed upon it, and remaining silent under a mere pretender to the Throne." Says our worthy Gossip in commenting on this: "We heard various joyful acclamations on the recent 'Royal day,' but (perhaps from that very circumstance, could not distinguish the sound in question."

Having disposed of the Regal Chair and the legends attaching to it Giles Gossip proceeds to deal with the crown and sceptre, the ampulla, the swords of State, of Mercy, of Justice to the Spirituality, and of Justice to the Temporality. Of the last two mentioned we are told that the former is obtuse and the latter sharp at the point, and that "Henry VIII. seems to have exercised his taste in endeavouring to abolish this discrepancy." Then we get also of the Royal ring, spurs, and orb, of St. Edward's staff, and of the Royal vestments. Of the spurs we are told that "in later Coronations the abundance of ceremonies has only allowed time for the King's heel to be touched with them;" of the orb, that "being inductive of supreme political power," it has never been placed in the hands of any but Kings and Queens regnant, although "in the anomalous case of the Coronation of William and Mary as joint Sovereigns the 'other world' that Alexander wept for was created, and the spare orb is still to be seen amongst the Royal jewels of England."

Disused Coronation ceremonies next engaged Giles Gossip's attention, and he touched upon the slight differences of procedure which have marked successive Coronations, and expatiated upon the triumphal "progresses" which formed a striking feature of many of the ceremonies. We have passed by the days when fountains ran wine in the public streets on such occasions of public rejoicing, and history is little likely to repeat itself in this regard, but this must have been a notable feature of the old-time pageantry. When the fourth Henry was crowned "there were nine fountains in Cheapside and other streets he passed through, which perpetually ran with white and red wines;" when Anne Boleyn followed the divorced Catharine in the dignities as well as in the temporary affections of Henry VIII. the town was again given every encouragement to get drunk with something besides joy, for "at Gracious Church-street was a costly and marvellous pageant made by the merchauntes of the Stylliarde, for there was the Mount Penseus, with the fountayne of Helycon, which was of white marble, and iiii. streams, without pype, did rise an elle hye and mette together in a little cuppe above the fountain, which ranne abundantly Racke and Rennishe wyne til night. . . . At the conduite in Cornhill there were thre graces set in a throne; afore whom was the spryng of grace continually ronnyng—wine."

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

REPULSE OF A BOER ATTACK.

CAPTURE OF GENERAL VILJOEN.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Boer General Remy in fores attacked Colonel Wilson on Saturday near Frankfort, but was repulsed, leaving ten killed. He, however, rescued seventeen out of twenty prisoners previously captured.

Our casualties were eight.

General Ben Viljoen has been captured in the neighbourhood of Lydenberg by a party of intelligence agents who were searching a farm.

Lord Kitchener telegraphs that this important capture will doubtless have a considerable effect on the Boers north of the line.

INDIAN TROOPS TO END THE WAR.

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, 26th, states that in the debate on Mr. Cawley's Amendment to the address, Mr. Winston Churchill urged the employment of Indian troops in South Africa as exactly the sort of soldiers to circumvent the enemy in the present guerilla tactics.

Sir Henry Fowler supported the amendment.

THE EXECUTION OF SCHEEPERS.

PRO-BOER OUTCRY.

The Pro-Boers are making an outcry over the execution of Scheepers, who they describe as a brave and generous foe and are anxious regarding Kritzinger's sentence.

AUSTRALIANS AND THE WAR OFFICE.

ANOTHER BLUNDER.

The Australian Premiers are protesting against the War Office purchasing meat in Argentina for the troops in South Africa when Australia is able to supply it.

The incident is described as another example of the pernicious blundering of the maladroit War Department, which has done nothing but commit mistakes since the war began.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CALCUTTA JAN. 27.

20th January—At Standerton, died of enteric—Capt. Sir E. D. Power, 1st Rifle Brigade.

21st—At Johannesburg, died of wounds—Capt. Charlston, 1st Welsh Regiment; at Heildorn died of dysentery—Capt J. Loy, Kitchener's Fighting Scouts; at Charlestown died of dysentery—No. 2657 Sergeant Major Snowdon 20th Hussars; at Newcastle, accidentally drowned—4186 Trooper Booth, 3rd Hussars; at Charlestown dangerously ill of enteric—No. 5311 Trooper C. Springing, 5th Dragoons.

22nd—At Paardeplaats, died of wounds—Capt. Menzies, 1st Manchesters.

23rd—At Kroonstadt—Died of enteric—Major Tand, 5th Royal Fusiliers.

24th January—At Standerton, dangerously ill of enteric,—No. 4639 Trooper Underdown, 19th Hussars.

25th—Dangerously ill of enteric, at Elandsfontein, —No. 4469 Trooper John Massey, [illegible] at Moo River No. 3788 Sergeant H. Harke[illegible] both of the 5th Dragoons; at Ermelo No. 4[illegible] P. Pugh, 19th Hussars.

CONTINENTAL PRESS AND THE BOERS.

COLONIES AND THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman," the execution of Scheepers, and the present trial of Kritzinger, with what our critics fear will be a similar result, have given occasion for much pro-Boer outpouring in the Continental press. It is noticeable, however, that since the Buelow-Chamberlain incident, these papers have been remarkably discreet in references to this country. They appear to have been especially impressed by the manner in which the Colonies rallied to the support of the mother-country, and the "Journal de Bruvelle's" admits that this "universal rallying of the Colonies to the mother-country is a great and striking fact."

PURSUIT OF DE WET.

HIS DIFFICULTIES INCREASING.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

The "Englishman's" special cablegram states that De Wet, whose reappearance so far complicates matters in South Africa, is, it is believed, beginning to find his difficulties too many for him. The area in which he is able to move is rapidly contracting, and the military authorities are sanguine of bringing him to battle, or forcing him to surrender within measurable time.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN BERLIN.

JAN. 26.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the Emperor William inspected Queen Victoria's Regiment yesterday, and lunched with the officers in barracks afterwards.

GERMAN HONOURS FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

Prior to the luncheon with Queen Victoria's Regiment at Berlin, the Emperor William appointed the Prince of Wales Colonel of the crack regiment, the Eighth Cuirassiers.

The Emperor William in toasting the Prince of Wales, dwelt upon the testimony of the greatness of the British Empire afforded by the Prince's unprecedented tour of the British Colonies, and he asked the officers to drink His Royal Highness' health as representative of the British Army and the British Empire.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

The French Government has interdicted the conference of young Turks summoned to Paris by the sons of Mahmud Pacha.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The announcement that the Archduke Franz Ferdinand is proceeding to St. Petersburg on the 6th February to personally thank the Tsar for being appointed a Russian Cavalry General, is attributed at Vienna to the uncertainty regarding the stability of the Triple alliance.

The Austro-Russian rapprochement is understood to be due to the German Tariff Bill.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, with the English mails of the 17th instant, left here for Bombay, at 2 a.m. to-day, and the steamer India, for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

THE RAJ KUMAR COLLEGES.

INTERESTING SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

The opening meeting of the Conference of the Chief's Colleges was held to-day, the Viceroy presiding, and the following being present:—Sir Charles Rivaz, the Hon. Mr. C. S. Bayley, Colonel W. Loch, Mr. Sherring, Colonel Stuart Beatson, Mr. C. W. Waddington, Mr. J. Morison, Mr. J. C. Godley, Mr. R. H. Gurnion, Major W. A. Watson, Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, Major Hugh Daly, Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed Khan, Mr. Walter Lawrence, His Highness the Maharaja of Kota, Colonel J. B. Hutchinson, and Lieutenant Colonel Robertson.

In opening the proceedings, the Viceroy made an interesting speech, in which he showed how the Chiefs of the Rajkumar Colleges had sprung up in the past thirty years, their object being to give modern education to the sons of princely and aristocratic families, their location being at Rajkot, Ajmere, Indore and Lahore. He went on to enumerate their many internal symptoms of success, the life services of remarkable men they had secured, the distinguished pupils they had sent out into the world, three of them Lord Curzon had himself visited, and his interest in them had been further stimulated by the gracious permission given him by the [King-Emperor to institute the Imperial Cadet Corps, which will be recruited in the main from the Chiefs' Colleges. It became, therefore, his duty to institute a somewhat close examination into the circumstances of each college. He became not only familiar with many virtues, but also learned of many defects. It was in order to strengthen and extend the good features of the system, and, if possible, to purge away blemishes that he had summoned the Conference. The English public school system had been selected for these Colleges, so that the young Chiefs who attended them might become co-ordinate atoms in a larger whole, instead of solitary suns of petty firmaments.

Difficulties existed in the smallness of the number of pupils, class distinctions, absence of English boarding house system, and healthful influence of house matter it implied. Might it be possible to increase the number of students by making the education cheaper, to bring it within the means of the Chiefs, was often hard hit by the recent famine. How too could it be best for the pupils to be expected without the best teachers, and how could the latter be procured when slow promotion, low pay and no pension would be expected; but that was too often told what a good many would tell. It was the kind of education that was again suitable for the future landowner. The idea which seems in some cases to have been followed of making the Chiefs Colleges as Preparatory Schools for Indian Universities appeared to him a fundamental misconception in his opinion they were not to prepare for examinations, but to prepare for life. He would keep firmly to the original idea for which the Chiefs Colleges were founded as seminaries for the aristocratic classes and not duly democratise them, but he would make education businesslike and practical. If he was to go to them for his Imperial Cadets, he must have reasonable security that they would give him not callow backward fledglings, but young men with capabilities of officers and instincts, manners and education of gentlemen. Similarly, let it be made clear that the Thakors, Jagirdars and Zemindars of the future [illegible]ve with useful knowledge of agricultural science, civil engineering, land records and measurements of stock and of plants. Another question to examine would be whether the number of the Colleges should be reduced for greater concentration, whether some interchange of relation between the various Colleges should be initiated. All this, he knew, meant money, but he was prepared to back up his suggestions with solid support and in return would ask the Chiefs to co-operate with him, not only with funds, for many had given and continued to give liberally, but in personal sympathy and direct patronage by sending their sons to be taught there, and by going themselves to see what was being done.

PROPOSED ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S BILL.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have reported to the Government against the proposed Administrator-General's Bill. They propose instead that a short Bill should be passed, legalising the appointment of the present Administrator-General, and that before any further legislative steps be taken, the High Courts and Chambers of Commerce of Madras and Bombay be consulted since both these presidencies will ultimately come under the operations of the proposed Act.

A UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

A Resolution issued to-day states:—The appointment of a Commission with the Hon. Mr. Raleigh as President, the Hon. Syed Hossain Bilgrami, Nawab Imadul Mulk, Mr. J. P. Hewett, Mr. A. Pedler, Mr. A. G. Bourne, and the Revd. D. Mackichan as members, and Mr. R. Wathan as Secretary. The Commission will visit various University Centres, and take evidence, eventually proceeding to Simla to write the report. Local members attached to the Commission during its visits to each province will be for Calcutta, the Hon Mr. Asutosh Mukhopadhajay; for Madras, Mr. C. Sankaran Nayar; for Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar; for Allahabad, Mr. T. C. Lewis. The object of the Commission is laid down to be to inquire into the condition and prospects of the Universities established in British India, to consider and report upon any proposals which have been, or may be made for improving, and to recommend to the Governor General in Council such measures as may tend to elevate the standard of University teaching, and to promote the advancement of learning.

FATE OF MR. CAWLEY'S AMENDMENT.

POSITION OF THE OPPOSITION.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent cables, under date January 26th:—

As might have been expected the collapse of Mr. Cawley's amendment to the address has had the effect of indefinitely increasing the tension already existing within the ranks of the Opposition. It is even rumoured that Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman has expressed his intention of resigning, but in authoritative circles this consummation is not looked upon as probable.

THE IMPERIAL CADET CORPS.

The purchase of a number of chargers for the Imperial Cadet Corps has been sanctioned by the Government of India, and it has been decided to place the cadets on the same footing as other State mounted corps as regards the supply of horses.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

FEELING IN EUROPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

Lord Cranborne's statement that England refused to co-operate in bringing pressure to bear upon America during the Cuban war is described on the Continent as a mean device to secure the continued neutrality of the United States in the present war.

In America it is accepted as another sign of the fraternal tie which binds the two great sections of the Anglo-Saxon race.

IMPORT DUTY ON TEA.

INJURIOUS TO INDIAN INDUSTRY.

The following telegram has been sent by the Viceroy to the Secretary of State: Referring to the article in the "Times" and Sir Robert's Giffen's letter, advocating an increase of import duty on tea, the Indian Tea Association submit a representation strongly deprecating any increase, it is feared that an increase of English duty may be very injurious to the Indian industry, and we should be glad if His Majesty's Government can refrain from purposing it.

GRASS FARM AT ADEN.

The Government of India have sanctioned the establishment of a grass farm at Aden under the management of Captain Harrison, Supply and Transport Officer.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It has been decided that Ludhiana shall cease to be a cantonment under the Act.

Captain Doyle, 12th Field Battery is ordered to South Africa.

Provision is being made in the estimates for 1902-03 for 4 1-2 lakhs for the completion of the two Howitzer batteries under supply to India, also 2 1-2 lakhs for the new Army Bearer Corps and funds for the maintenance of a summary camp at Zarghum for the British troops in the Quetta District.

Proposals for the provision during the coming year of one hospital train with three special and ambulance bogie carriages to cost two lakhs.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 25.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sumatra, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company, s. s. Egypt which left Bombay on the 11th January arrived at Marseilles on Saturday the 25th instant.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Tirol, from Trieste, left Aden for Karachi on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, left Penang for Bombay on the 25th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. s. s. Garre which left Bombay on Thursday the 16th instant arrived at Suez on Sunday the 26th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Broweuggar 3 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 14-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 3-8
Bar Silver	25 1-2

AFFAIRS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE SITUATION AT KOWEIT.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Chindwara, Captain F. R. Howlden, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Koweit, having left that port on the 19th instant with specie and general cargo. Matters were still quiet at Koweit, but trade was practically at a stand still, owing to traders not being permitted to enter the town. The Emir of Nedj and his followers, under the British Naval supervision have dug trenches round the place, and put it in a state of defence. It was reported on the day that the vessel left the port that a fight would probably take place after eleven days. When the Chindwara left the British war vessels at Koweit were H. M. S. Fox; H. M. S. Spiza; H. M. S. Redbreast, and H. M. S. Perseus.

FIRE IN BOMBAY.

DESTRUCTION OF HUTS.

YESTERDAY afternoon a fire broke out on that part of the Port Trust Estate, which is situated between Sholapur and Raichore Streets, and had been occupied by rows of jowlee huts, erected by cartsmen for the purpose of stabling their carts and bullocks. There were in all five rows, each running parallel to the other with a narrow pathway intervening between them and containing about eighty huts. These flimsy structures built with bamboos and thatched with hay and jowlee fell a rapid prey to the conflagration, and within a short time the entire site was swept away. The fire was first discovered at 1-30 p. m. in a hut at the north-west corner of the range. Near that corner and running parallel to the row of huts on that side were piled up stacks, of bags of castor-oil seeds, ginjelly seeds and rapeseeds, the property of Mr. John Fachiri. The fire seemed to have attacked these stacks but beyond charring a few bags facing the burning row of huts, did no serious damage to the property. A strong westerly breeze was blowing at the time and the materials of the huts being highly combustible, the flames travelled towards the east, taking row after row and when the engine from Babulla tank arrived, the entire site was one big conflagration, raging furiously, the burning hay flying about in the air. The Municipal fire engines from Fort, Byculla, Chinchpoogly and Colaba arrived, but none of them were brought into requisition, as water from lines of hose attached to standpipes was considered sufficient to confine the fire, which had already done its work of destruction, to its limited scope. To the south of the area covered by the fire is a similar range of huts, while to its north is a plague camp, both of which were saved. The fire was put out at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At the time of the outbreak most of the bullocks and carts had gone out to ply for hire. Some of the carts that had been left in the huts were destroyed, while three goats were roasted to death. The origin of the fire was said to have been due to careless bidee smoking. The damage was estimated at Rs. 3,000. It was stated that the cartsmen kept fires in and outside their huts for the purpose of cooking food, or warming themselves or repairing their carts. On a complaint being made, the Police warned these people only on the previous day against the danger of keeping fires about their huts. This is the third fire that has occurred during the last six years, and the danger of allowing such inflammable structures to be erected on that site was much commented upon.

BROACH NOTES.

PLAGUE has at last died out in Broach City, writes our local correspondent, if one may trust the official returns. As a set-off against this the disease is slowly but surely spreading over the district. Fortunately the mortality from plague in the villages has, in no case, been very high.

Cotton picking is now in progress over a large part of the district. It will be interesting to see whether the outturn of cotton this year will be as low as it is popularly estimated that it will be. Rats are said to be diminishing in numbers now. Whatever the cause may be, they certainly seem to be doing less damage to the crops than they were a short time back.

THE FALLEN IDOL.

The prophet—R. K.—has advised us:
The curse of the country is out!
He's properly characterized us
As lounger and loafer and lout:
All the games that we play
Are our ruin to-day:
John Bull, steady—halt—right about,
The idea that our triumphs athletic
Have made us the men that we are,
Is only an error pathetic
Of fond and indulgent mama:
"My boy learns the most"—
Is in future the boast
Of a sadder and wiser papa.
First reform the routine of recruiting,
Disqualify lovers of sport;
The scheme the War Office is mooting,
Is one of the old-fashioned sort:
All the prigs in the land
(With R. K. in command)
We'll presumably lend their support.
Will engage university scholars,
And classical fellows galore;
I'll admit they wear dubious collars,
But that doesn't worry a Boer!
They at least know their Cæsar;
Admittedly he's a
Most modern exponent of war.
We'll secure Mathematical talent
Instead of the Pailistine fool;
Their appearance may not be quite gallant—
But who won the prizes at School?
They've known their Colenso
For years in extenso,
A sine qua non of good rule.
Then we'll arm every youthful professor,
Who's not a decided pro-Boer;
With a journalist each for confessor,
They'll speedily finish the war:
No decent athlete
Should attempt to compete
For our experimentary corps.
We'll arrange for the speedy removal
Of oafs from St. Andrews and Lords,
We'll see that no gods from the Oval
Shall ever in future wear swords;
All loafers be-flannelled
Shall swift be impanelled
And sent off to Bedlam in hordes.
Fie! R. K. just admit you are wrong,
That you can't play the games you abuse,
That you foolishly rushed into song,
And lost all control of your muse:
Or go to the deuce
With your stupid abuse,
Which none but a prig can excuse.

J. A. N. E.

A MUSEUM OF COINERS' TOOLS.

Mr. S. L. BATCHELOR, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in December last, convicted Ishwar Mangal and another of counterfeiting Queen's coin and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for seven years each and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to suffer each one year's further imprisonment. An appeal by the accused to the High Court was disposed of on Thursday last by the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.

The two appellants and another were charged with counterfeiting Queen's coin. The short facts of the case are these. On the 14th September last, Mr. Harry Brewin, Assistant Inspector General of Police for Criminal Investigation, was in Ahmedabad; and on the evening of that day, in consequence of information received, he and others went to the house of accused No 1 in Ardhia Pol in the city. The door was opened by accused No. 2 in response to the informer's cry; but seeing Mr. Brewin, No. 2 ran away upstairs. Mr. Brewin pursued him, followed by the chief constable; and rushing upstairs, he caught sight of accused No. 1 sitting by the staircase, rubbing something in his hands; but leaving No. 1 to be captured by the chief constable, Mr. Brewin continued the pursuit of No. 2, who seemed anxious to escape by jumping out of a window, Mr. Brewin was able to arrest No. 2; but another man did manage going out of the window and got away. Mr. Brewin took No. 2 into the main room upstairs, where were the chief constable and No. 1. The state of the room shewed what had been going on, and Mr. Brewin, himself remaining on guard, sent the chief constable to collect a punch. The man who escaped was ascertained to be No. 2. When the punch was ready, they found in the hands of accused No. 1 two false rupees, unfinished. In the room was an old pail, covered into a grate with a hole bored in the side, to which was attached the bellows. A fire was burning in this improvised grate, and in the fire was a crucible containing a molten white metal. The room was a small one, but it was a veritable museum of coiner's tool and accessories. Among things found lying about the floor, near the fire-place, were 334 false rupees, unfinished, lying in heaps; a brass pot, containing water, in which were five of these false rupees; a bowl, containing an acid useful for cleaning coins, ten of the false rupees lying in this acid; some moulding earth, which was wet and warm; a tin box containing glass powder, used with moulding earth to give it consistency; one iron mould lying in two pieces; five good rupees of the years 1900 01, the same as the dates on the counterfeit unfinished rupees; a block of lead, crucibles, hammers, chisel, pluers, and files. No. 3 could not be found, but was arrested at midnight in his house. The chief constable went and sealed up the house of No. 1. It was searched next morning, and No. 3 claimed as his a pair of shoes and a coat, which were in the upper room. In the coat was a handkerchief with knotted corners, and in them were found three false rupees, and six false two-anna pieces, together with some genuine coin. A blacksmith named Kalidas was summoned by Mr. Brewin, and he stated No. 3 had borrowed of him an iron mould shewn him, saying he wanted to make some brass work with it; and adding that the mould could be used for fabricating rupees. After reviewing the evidence, Mr. Batchelor said he believed it to be genuine and true. He said Mr. Brewin, the chief witness, had given his evidence admirably; he was frank, clear and candid and did not hesitate to make admissions which were in favour of the defence. Accused No. 2 was a mere labourer, and was acquitted and discharged. Offences against the coinage, Mr. Batchelor said, were becoming exceedingly common in Ahmedabad, and must be repressed. Accused Nos. 1 and 3, the appellants, were convicted and, sentenced each to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

LABELS ON DYED GOODS.

At the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling disposed of an application on behalf of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of the company, applied for a rule "nisi" for an injunction to restrain the Bombay Union Dyeing Company from using on their goods labels similar to those of the plaintiffs, and from representing their goods to be those of the plaintiffs. Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayne, and Moos, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Inverarity said his clients carried on business at Mahim. The defendants were two Parsees who were in partnership and used the trade name of a company very similar to that of the plaintiffs. They had been using a series of labels on their manufactured yarn similar to those of the plaintiffs, who contended that such use was calculated to deceive purchasers in the bazar. Mr. Inverarity said his clients had frequently had their labels imitated, but in former cases had accepted promises from persons that they would not continue to use them. In the present instance, they were, however, prepared to fight the case to the end, as no less than eleven different labels had been used, and at the hearing they would prove that the defendants had adopted a scheme to benefit by the reputation the plaintiff's goods had acquired in the market.

Mr. Davar, for the defendants, considered the plaintiffs had taken up an unreasonable position. The defendants had only followed the practice of English manufacturers in regard to the manner of packing their goods and the colour of the labels used. They had used an illustration of a five headed bullock on their labels, whereas the plaintiffs had used that of two horses. He submitted there was no similarity between the two animals. The defendants had used such labels for over two years and it was now only when the plaintiffs found the defendants goods were gaining a firm hold of the market that they proceeded against the latter. His clients were willing to give up using four of the labels, but in regard to the other seven, he submitted the rule should not be granted.

Mr. Justice Starling on the defendants undertaking not to use four of the labels or to represent their goods as being those of the plaintiffs, granted the rule in respect of the other seven and fixed the hearing for the 3rd proximo.

THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE WATER TAX.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipal Buildings. Mr. D. E. Wacha, the President, occupied the chair.

THE ELECTRICITY BILL.

The Commissioner asked for urgency for the consideration of the report of the committee on the Indian Electricity Bill.

His request was granted, and the Hon'ble Mr. P. Mehta then moved that the following report be approved and adopted:—

"The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 10579, dated the 16th December 1901, to examine the draft Electricity Bill received with the Commissioner's letter No. 22458, dated the 20th November 1901, and report any suggestions they may have to make, especially in reference to the rights of local authorities, beg to report that they have examined the Bill in consultation with the Commissioner, and, while approving of it generally, they are of opinion that the following suggestions, in which the Commissioner concurs, should be submitted to the Government of India:—

Section 3.—There is a dissimilarity of expression between clauses (1) and (2). In clause (1) the supply of energy is "for any public or private purpose." In clause (2) the words "to the public" are used. It seems desirable that the same phraseology should be adhered to throughout. "Section" 4 (1).—There does not seem to be any provision in the draft bill clearly giving power to the local authority to demand some reasonable advantage from the Licensee, *e.g.*, a premium, or rent for use of roads, or a share in the profits. It is true that such a charge would increase the cost of the undertaking, and possibly lead to the public being charged at a higher rate than otherwise, but it must also be remembered that the whole of the benefit of an absolutely free concession will not go to the public, but will be mainly absorbed by the licensee in the shape of enhanced profit. It is only right that the local authority should have power to charge in some shape or other for the use of public streets. Sections 4, 5 and 7.—No provision has been made for allowing a local authority to transfer to a licensee of its own selection a license granted to itself or to re-sell an undertaking purchased by itself. It seems very important that local authorities should possess this power, so as to obviate any objection such as has been raised by the Bombay Tramway Company, who have disputed the right of the Corporation to purchase the tramway concession and then part with it at once to another party. The Committee understand that this suggestion is in consonance with the English practice. They are further of opinion that it should be allowable to the local authority to demand a reasonable price and impose other reasonable conditions. Section 18 (1).—It should be provided that the notice in this Section of intention to place an aerial electric supply line temporarily along or across a street should also be given to the Commissioner of Police and the Municipal Commissioner, either of which officers may have important objections to urge against such line being placed or important arrangements to make before it is placed.—D. E. Wacha, P. M. Mehta, M. B. Barbhaya, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C. B. Mayne, R. M. Sayani, Samuel Rebeck, H. S. Vakil, (subject to following remarks.)

Remark by Mr. H. S. Vakil:—Section 4 in effect authorises the Local Government to grant licenses in spite of the objections of the Local Authorities. I think it is desirable that before the objections of the Local Authorities are set aside, the Local Government should communicate their views to the Local Authorities and they be heard.

The motion was carried.

THE WATER RATE.

The Corporation then proceeded with the consideration of the Budget Estimates for the year 1902-03. The subject under discussion at the adjournment of the previous meeting was the water tax. To the estimates for this tax,

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil moved the following amendment:—"That the Corporation hereby determine that subject to the limitations and conditions in chapter 3 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, the water tax levied on buildings and land be levied for the year 1902-03 at the rate of 3 1-2 per cent. of the rateable value of such buildings and land respectively, and that the Corporation are of opinion that the revenue from water-supply by meter measurement except for trade purposes, should be calculated at the rate of 5 annas per 1,000 gallons only." Mr. Hormusjee and the objections urged against Mr. Cuffe's amendment would not hold against his. So far as his amendment was concerned, they had been fighting on the matter for the last two years. Water taxation in the city, he held, was excessive, and in spite of the opinion of Counsel, they had been endeavouring to get more by the water than they were entitled to do. It was now settled once for all that they must not get more than their expenditure out of the water, and what they had been exacting from the ratepayers was largely in excess of what was legally due to them. The Commissioner seems to have the idea that it was compulsory upon the Corporation to raise the deficit by means of water taxation, and that was why he had suggested that they should raise the tax by one and a quarter per cent. Counsel following certain English statutes had been pleased to advise them that they were not entitled to charge for water for underground drainage and water used for watering the roads. But he thought that if all the facts had been placed before counsel, if section 171 and one part of section 143 had been placed before counsel, it was just likely that a different conclusion would have been arrived at. Section 171 showed under what circumstances the Corporation could make exemptions in respect of water charges and Section 143 expressly exempted the Municipal buildings and other public places from general taxation, though it said nothing of the water tax. Because the Corporation and the Commissioner had put a certain construction on these sections for so many years, there was no reason why they should always do so. And he was of opinion that if these sections were read together they would be bound to come to the conclusion that the Municipal buildings were not exempt from the water tax. In respect of their buildings, the markets, the slaughter houses, and other places under their control for which they used to get 4 3-4 lakhs of rupees, they now only get credit for a paltry sum of Rs. 18,000. There was not, he thought, a single town either in India or Great Britain and Ireland where taxation so heavy as was paid in Bombay was charged. During the last two or three years the Corporation might be aware that the water tax had been increased by 250 per cent. He did not think that was either fair or just. In 1885 the tax was 13 annas and now they paid something over two rupees. He thought some relief was due to the tax-payers of the city. In case the first part of his proposition were carried there would be a deficiency in the revenue of Rs. 27,000, for the water charges for domestic purposes amounted to Rs. 1,62,000. As to the second item in the resolution there would be a deficiency of Rs. 78,000 so that the utmost deficiency that would arise out of his proposition would be Rs. 1,05,000.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin seconded the proposition.

Dr. Katrak, who was the next speaker, said he urged the very same objections against Mr. Hormusji's proposition as had been urged against Mr. Cuffe's amendment. There was no doubt that the present rates were heavy, but before anything was done in the matter, the whole thing ought to be considered in a comprehensive manner. He had the highest respect of the legal opinion of Mr. Hormusji, but it was the general rule of the Corporation to take the opinion of Counsel. If they reduced their taxation it would not relieve the poor people, because the landlords would never reduce their rents.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim said the whole question of Mr. Hormusji's argument was that the Corporation were inequitably over charging by six annas per water supplied by meter measurement. He thought it would have been perfectly justifiable for Mr. Hormusjee to have said: increase the rate on the rateable value and decrease the charges which were made on meter measurement. But he had not thought of that, Mr. Hormusji had said that the water revenue had increased by 250 per cent during the last 50 years, but as a matter of fact the Corporation had not touched the water rate for years. They had for years charged a uniform rate of four per cent, notwithstanding that they had expended over a crore and a half. Mr. Hormusji has been talking without having ascertained the facts.

The amendment was lost, the original estimate being passed, at Rs. 22,19,000.

THE MARKETS ESTIMATE.

Mr. J. MacDonald then moved the adoption of an estimate of Rs. 4,13,000 in respect of the markets.

Dr. Sukhia rose to speak. He pointed out neglected possibilities in respect of the markets, and asked the Commissioner to pay greater attention to them during the coming year.

The estimate was then adopted.

The estimate for public gardens was adopted at Rs. 9,000, the estimate in respect of tramway rent at Rs. 1,00,000, the estimate in respect of miscellaneous fines at Rs. 10,000, miscellaneous receipts at Rs. 1,13,000, miscellaneous fees at Rs. 40,000, and miscellaneous savings at Rs. 4,000. The estimate in respect of the contribution from Municipal servants towards pensions, etc., was adopted at Rs. 19,000, that in respect of the net profit in Municipal workshops at Rs. 5,000, that in respect of the actual profit in the sale of stores to contractors at Rs. 4,000, the sale proceeds of unserviceable tools and plant at Rs. 2,000 the estimate in respect of interest and profit on investments of surplus loan and the balances at Rs. 1,20,000, and the estimate in respect of the interest on sinking and insurance funds investments at Rs. 1,97,000.

Mr. MacDonald then proposed, that the total estimate for the year 1902-03 be passed at Rs. 94,72,000.

This was agreed to and the Corporation then adjourned until Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FOOTBALL GOSSIP.

HUNTING CHANGES.

RACING AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

A week ago it was recorded that Aston Villa had climbed at last to the top of the League table. A severe drubbing at Sheffield on New Year's Day deposed them, and once again the erratic qualities of a team that has been most brilliant amongst its fellows was emphasised. A question as to the reason for this is a question answered in many different ways. At Sheffield the regular Aston Villa goal-keeper, George, who has done so much for the fortunes of the team, did not play. Crabtree was injured early in the game. Further than this, one is told that the team was "stale," and Mr. M'Gregor, in an interesting comparison between the football of to-day and that of ten years ago, makes a point of the fact that the present Villa team, in spite of its favoured position in the football world, is by no means one of uniform merit. Mr. M'Gregor's view is that there are now not enough really high-class players to go round. "There never will be the time again in which it will be possible to find eight out of the eleven best players in one team. Even our strongest elevens—our very strongest—are not without men of [only] moderate ability. There are a couple of moderate men at least, if not three, in the Aston Villa team, and Everton and Sunderland would be able to strengthen their eleven easily if they had ready access to men outside their ranks." Mr. M'Gregor's opinion is a timely warning against the folly of hailing any team as a second Preston North End eleven of unequalled distinction on the strength of merely one or two good performances. It is rather good for the game that there should be no single team comprising all the talents, and certainly the competition for the League championship would be a tame affair if, at the period of the season to which we have now come, it were possible to confidently name the victor—or, gloomier thought for Manchester footballers, the two losers. It is only fair to add that the founder of the League does not take a very pessimistic view of the present condition of things. He is immensely appreciative of present-day football; the men who play it are by no means "muddied oafs" to him. They do not show, he says, the superlative skill in passing exhibited by a few teams ten years ago, but the general standard of play is better than ever it was. The new "twelve o'clock rule" which closes the mills at midday on Saturday had a disagreeably damp inauguration. It was a gibeing at some supporters of the measure that they wanted to pander to the football mania.

The new legislation will certainly make matters easier for workers who prefer to spend their Saturday afternoons on a football ground. If it enables them to eat a dinner and use soap and water before they rush off to crowd train or tramcar its results will not be wholly deplorable. The railway companies, one is told, expect to profit by the change. Manchester men will have a better chance to travel by excursion to Bury or to Bolton—and perhaps the attendance totals at the Hyde Road ground in Manchester may be benefited if the Manchester City team make their play more attractive and their progress more sure. A dreadful disappointment was the performance of the Manchester team on Saturday. Buoyed up by their respectable show at Bolton and by assurances from all quarters that at last the team was pulling itself together, one expected much from the Sunderland match. To have expected nothing would have been more blessed. For twenty minutes the Manchester players made a good show, and then they went hopelessly to the wall. Another Lancashire team, Bury, contributed to the day's disappointments. At the Aston Lower Ground a team minus George, Crabtree, and Templeton beat them by two goals. One of these goals was scored by M'Luckie. The Bury man, knowing how their old colleague has developed since he went to the Midlands, should have watched him more closely. Of other First Division Lancashire teams and their performances on Saturday only smooth things are to be said. Liverpool, Bolton Wanderers, and Blackburn Rovers were victorious. Stoke, who were visitors to Liverpool, had a terrifying experience. Four players were seized with illness during the game, the result, it is said, of having eaten unsound fish. Liverpool improved their goal average in a rather ungenerous fashion. Blackburn Rovers had a splendid victory over Newcastle United, a team that, like Small Heath, who were badly beaten at Bolton, has taken a wrong turn since the beginning of the season. In the second division of the League there was an interesting game between the two leaders. West Bromwich Albion made evident an undoubted playing superiority.

A proposal of much interest is to be made to the Football Association Council at its next meeting. Mr. Woolfall, the president of the Lancashire Association, will move for consideration of the abolition of the existing system of reinstating professional players as amateurs. Mr. Woolfall's idea is that a player who is a professional should continue so to the end of his career, and that when playing days are over the player should be allowed to assist in the government of football in various ways from which he is at present debarred. The Rugby Union trial match at Exeter was an uncomfortable experience for everybody concerned. It was played on a ground where all the players quickly became muddied" and the devotees apparently were at home in a double sense. The "Rest of England gave a rather disappointing show, but great allowances must be made for the weather conditions. A leader like Alexander was much wanted to put more life into the forward game, and it is evident that the entire losing-side was at a great disadvantage. Winfield, the full back, was collared time after time with the ball in his possession; and he has not been given a place in the team that is to play Wales next Saturday. Perhaps, seeing that he is also qualified for Cardiff, this is as well; it will certainly relieve him of some embarrassment, and if Gamlin, the Somerset full back, is at all in his old form, the England team will have a good and powerful defender at the back of it. Devon, one notes, has a representation of one-third in the England team. The Selection Committee must have been immensely impressed by what the winners did at Exeter, for, after all, it was last season that Devonshire was the champion county—not this. Of several interesting games under Northern Union rules, that in which Warrington were engaged at Hull was one to claim first attention. Warrington's chance was thought to be one of the "scrape-home" order. They did much better, and won by a margin of eight points. An injury to a Hull forward gave them an advantage in the second half, and helped them to their substantial success. Broughton Rangers played excellent football against Runcorn. The Cheshire men are clever at gathering the ball and making long kicks, but they were lamentably weak in passing amongst the backs. If Jolley, who did some good work in other directions, had tried more often to start combination amongst the three-quarters, a much more interesting game would have been produced. The Rangers will have a poor back team at Leigh next Saturday. For the county game at Barrow, two of their three-quarters and the two halves, in addition to a forward, have been chosen. If the Rangers, thus weakened, lose at Leigh—well, greatness has its penalties. When Swinton went to Leigh earlier in the season they lost. And so may the Rangers. But Leigh were easily beaten in the return match on Saturday. Dunbavin was not playing, and Leigh cannot do well when that player is not partnering Molyneux.

One of the questions put most persistently to the members of the Oxford and Cambridge team during their recent visit to America was the inquiry: Why is it that, as a general rule, Englishmen are easily superior to their Transatlantic cousins in long-distance races, though they find them, to say the least, their equals over shorter distances, and more than their equals in the field events? Many suggestions were offered, but the one that seemed the most plausible was that English boys and men are accustom

for several hours or even a whole day. Not so the American of New York and Boston. Steam electricity and mechanical appliances have superseded natural means of locomotion far more thoroughly than with us. The training of the athlete is confined to that which he derives from an artificial system, which includes an immense variety of means for improving the physique, but, strangely enough, does not take account of that finest training of all—healthy, unself-conscious exercise taken not with any direct design, but for its own sake. The would be athlete steps out of the dressing-room under the guidance of a professional trainer, and performs his prescribed tasks and returns to spend a good part of the afternoon in being rubbed with patent nostrums, a process which your English public school hero would rudely stigmatise as "bosh." Cross-country running may, therefore, be characterised as an essentially English pastime. Practised as it is at our schools, it cannot be considered apart from athletic sports generally. Most schools at about Easter time hold their athletic sports. For the latter half of the Easter term they have practically given up football. The weaker members of the school have perhaps been reluctantly allowed to play golf, others have amused themselves with hockey; but two or three times a week, singly or in packs, according to house or age the school disperses some miles over the neighbouring country. A few contend for the last mile or so for the honour of being first home, but for the most part the aim is pure, unalloyed exercise. But, besides this, there are in many schools specified courses over which there is an annual race. Rugby, Clifton, Malvern, Sedbergh have their Crick and Ledbury and other runs, which have become more or less famous. To win these is usually considered the blue ribbon of school athletics. The training for this serves for the flat races also in great measure. Indeed it was at one time considered "side" to run round the track. This was, of course, only foolish, like the rule that only seniors might dispense with stockings. But, after all, school "times" do not matter much. If they are good, no one believes them except the winner. In spite of the defects of training the boy may do the 100 yards in 10 seconds because it is on a convenient slope; and the mile is still done in 4min 30sec. even though it has been measured seventy yards short. The important point is that for a boy's unmatured strength training must not be to severe, or racing too frequent. The laying down of cinder tracks at schools, which the authorities are threatening to do at Eton, would prove of no benefit to running as a sport, but positively disastrous to the boys them, selves. There is a very wide difference between running over soft springy turf and striding round a hard cinder track. All experience tends to show us that, at the age of a boy at school, the muscles of the leg are not strong enough to withstand the jar of a hard path, and it is not, therefore to be recommended to one who wishes to be a good runner, cross-country or otherwise. Further, some immediate gain in pace is dearly bought.

It may be remembered that a year or so ago Mr N. C. Cockburn intimated his intention to give up the Blankney hounds, which he took over from Major Tempest seven years ago. He was induced to reconsider his decision, but fresh difficulties have arisen, and a new master will be wanted for the Blankney at the end of the season. The difficulties are said to be connected with the increasing use of wire in the country and the conflicting interests of owners or lessees of game preserves. Two more serious troubles could not well be imagined. The Blankney, however, is a fine hunting country, and an accessible one as well, so it is to be hoped that matters will be adjusted and a new master duly obtained. Special arrangements should be made to cope with the spread of wire, and a strong appeal made to shooting men to be more generous in the matter of allowing their coverts to be drawn prior to Christmas. The King has generously presented Will Goodall with a gift of £1,000 to recompense him for the loss of the post of huntsman to the Royal Buckhounds, which he occupied at the time of the abolition of the pack. Goodall comes of a famous hunting family, and is now huntsman to the Berks and Bucks Farmers' Staghounds, which hunt over the old territory of the Buckhounds, and in some sort replace them. This will be the last season that Mr. Garth will be on the active list as M. F. H. Mr. Garth has held office since 1852. It is rumoured that his successor has already been appointed, but the name of the new master has not yet transpired. There was shown at the Royal Academy Exhibition this year an excellent portrait of Mr. W. H. Dunn, late master of the Craven. The members of that old-established hunt assembled in force the other day at Mr. Dunn's residence. The Wallingtons, Hungerford, in order to witness the presentation to their some time master of this same picture. Mr. Wroughton, a brother of the master of the Pytchley, handed over the gift, at the same time referring to the valuable services its recipient had rendered to the hunt during a long term of years. Mr. Dunn made a suitable reply, and took occasion to refer to the increasing employment of barbed wire. Landlords, he thought, might do much to check the evil by being more liberal with their tenants in the matter of timber for fencing.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 24).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. J. G. Dunlop, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The services of Major F C Pereira, M B, I M S, Madras, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Madras, with effect from the 21st Dec.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt. of the N-W. Provinces and Oudh:—Capts. H A Smith, M B., I M S, Bengal, and C Milne, I M S, Bengal.

The services of Capt W H Orr, I M S, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay, for employment on famine duty.

The services of Major G B Crawley, Cant Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Burma for employment as a Cant Magistrate, with effect from the date of the expiry of his furlough.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Col St G C. Gore, RE, Surveyor-General of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st Feb or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following temporary arrangements are ordered during Col Gore's absence:—Major F B Longe, R E, Offig Deputy Surveyor-General, to act as Surveyor-Genl; Major S G Burrard, R E, Superl. Trigonometrical Surveys, to act as Depty surveyor-Genl; and Mr J Eccles, Supt, 2nd grade, to act as Supt, Trigonometrical Surveys.

Mr. G L Maddeniss, Supt, Geological Survey Dept, is granted an extension by two days of the furlough granted to him in Notification No 1438, dated 24th April, 1900.

Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G A Stonier A R S M, F G S, to be Chief Inspr of Mines in India, with effect from the 7th Jan.

The services of Mr. F Gleadow, Depty Director of the Imperial Forest School, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th Jan.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to grant the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom unto John Stanley, Esq., K.C., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Verrieres, Asst Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is promoted to Exec Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 6th Dec 1901.

The name of Mr W E Hartt, Dist Traffic Supt in class II, grade I of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is removed from the Pu lic Works Dept list of Revenue officers, with effect from the 18th Nov 1900, the date on which his leave expired, under Article 281, Civil Service Regulations.

Mr H B Learoyd, Asst Engr 3rd grade, Central Provinces, is promoted to Asst Engr 2nd grade, permanent, with effect from the 15th Oct 1901.

The promotion of Mr J T Farrant, notified in Public Works Dept Notification No 16, dated 16th Jan 1902, is to Superdtg Engr 3rd class, and not as therein stated.

Mr T Ryan, Asst Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade, is permanently promoted to Deputy Examiner of Accounts, class II, with effect from the 8th July, 1901.

The services of Rai Bahadur Gungram, Ex Engr 1st grade, P W De t, Punjab, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept with effect from the forenoon of the 28th Nov 1901.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

INDIAN NATIVE REGIMENTS AT FOREIGN STATIONS.

THE Native Army is now called upon to furnish regiments of infantry for regular garrison duty at various foreign stations, and there are also six battalions still in North-East China. In all, at the present moment, no fewer than 13 battalions are absent from India. They are distributed as follows: —Mauritius 2; Ceylon 1; Singapore 2; Hongkong 2; Shanghai, Tientsin, &c., 6. The expenditure in connection with all these is borne by the Home Government as an Imperial charge. This must be most comforting to Sir Edward Law; but critics like Mr. W. Caine, who have always held that the Indian Army is unnecessarily strong, are very apt to draw erroneous and embarrassing inferences. Can India spare so many men from its permanent Garrison? The real deficiency is only eight battalions, as five regiments have been raised in place of those serving in Mauritius, Ceylon and Singapore. It seems probable that Hongkong will always require three battalions from India, i. e., two in addition to the Hongkong Regiment which is a local Corps. The intention is to muster out this Corps and to replace it by an ordinary battalion borne on the roster of the Native Army, though final orders on this point have not yet been issued. There remains the "China Field Force," as it is still called, to be considered. So far as can be judged, no great reduction in this can take place for a long time to come; and it seems pretty certain that three or four battalions will remain in North-East China for an indefinite period; for British interests at Shanghai, Tientsin and Shanhaiwan must be safeguarded, and the lowest estimate, then, four new battalions of Native Infantry are required, even supposing that the Hongkong Regiment is "converted" into an ordinary Indian battalion—not an easy matter by any means, as the sepoys, who have enjoyed high pay and liberal concessions, will not care to accept the ordinary monthly pay of Rs. 9, the ruling rate in India. If the Imperial Government consider it indispensable to employ Indian troops at foreign stations, the gaps thus caused in the Army in this country must be filled, for the garrison cannot safely be allowed to fall permanently below its sanctioned strength. The Home treasury bears all the expenses connected with Colonial garrisons, so the raising of new native regiments does not mean an increase of Indian military expenditure.

The point is whether recruits of the right stamp can be got, and here the military authorities may find it difficult to open up new recruiting grounds. They have successfully tapped a fresh source of supply in the case of the "short" Sikhs, who promise to make good soldiers, and it may be possible to get more of these to enlist in the future. If the Mahsuds could only be brought under control, Waziristan might furnish a regiment, for the tribesmen are of fine physique and can fight well when their blood is up. Elsewhere the old martial races can barely meet the demand for recruits made upon them. As we stated recently, proposals are on foot for raising a battalion in Coorg, with its head-quarters a Mercara. In bygone times the men of Coorg were splendid fighters, and old records show that on one occasion they routed a British column which penetrated their hills. They have since degenerated into a slothful race, but the breed is still there, and it is worth while trying an experiment in enlistment. Could not some effort be made to recruit a regular regiment or two from among the Mers and Bhils of Rajputana and Central India. Remembering the fine performance of the Merwara Battalion at Kan Dikka in the Afghan war, the authorities might bring it into line with regular regiments, a new local Corps being raised in its place. The whole question of new battalions and fresh recruiting grounds must necessarily be threshed out very soon, and the Government will doubtless welcome all suggestions calculated to lessen their difficulties.—"Pioneer."

SOME CORONATION ANECDOTES.

(Concluded from page 4.)

But in other regards, as our anecdotist points out, time has wrought change in the incidents of coronation processions. Time was when the Monarch proceeding Westminsterwards was entertained with such turns as we have more properly relegated to our circuses and pantomimes. For example, Edward VI., having been harangued by a goodly number of allegorical personages, was edified by being shown "Paul's steple laid at anchor"—"an Arragosen made fast a rope to the battlements of St Paul's, which was also attached to an anchor at the gate at the Dean's house; and descended upon it in the sight of the King and assembled populace, to the no small gratification of both." A similar exhibition was designed for the amusement of Mary when she followed her youthful brother to the Throne, for "one Peter, a Dutchman, placed himself on the weathercock of St. Paul's, holding a streamer in his hand five yards long, occasionally kneeling down on the said weathercock, to the great marvel of the people, and balancing himself sometimes on one foot and sometimes on another."

Yet in other matters we are little likely to see things that our forefathers did. The Coronation Day of Richard I was marked by a massacre of Jews. The Champion at the Coronation of George I. is said to have been somewhat nonplussed by having a glove thrown down to him from a gallery, such gage being thrown, it is reported, by Charles Edward, the Pretender, who, staying in London incog. as "Mr. Brown," determined to see the coronation of the Monarch of the new dynasty, which was, to the great relief of the nation, ousting his own. Happily too, the relations of our new Sovereign and his loved Consort render unthinkable any such unseemly contretemps as attended the Coronation of George IV., when his Queen was forcibly prevented from taking any part in or even from being a witness of the ceremony. Upon this unpleasant episode Giles Gossip, as a contemporary, enlarges with some particularity; his book is indeed really valuable for the full account which it gives of all details of the ceremonial attendant upon the crowning of George the Fourth, just eighty years ago. Giles Gossip writes as a witness of that ceremony, but he is, besides, an able compiler, and his "anecdotes" are as pertinent to-day as they were in the eighteen twenties.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

THE report of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal for the half-year ended 31st December last states:—

Throughout the half-year the demand for money was normal. The average rate for demand loans was 4·070 per cent.

The net profits at Head Office and Branches amounted to Rs. 11,60,710-3-2, which, with Rs 5,49,416-7-2 brought forward from the previous half-year, made a total of Rs. 17,10,126-10-4. This sum the Directors disposed of as follows:—

In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum free of Income Tax Rs. 10,00,000-0-0; Transferred to Reserve Fund, Rs. 3,50,000-0-0; Transferred to Gratuity and Pension Fund, Rs. 50,000-0-0; Carried forward to Profit and Loss Account of the current half year Rs. 3,10,126-10-4; Total, Rs. 17,10,126-10-4.

During the half-year Mr. J. M. G. Prophit and Mr. F. Peacock resigned their seats as Directors, and the Board, by virtue of Section 29 of the Presidency Banks' Act, appointed in their stead Mr. C. E. Smyth of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., and Mr. A. B. Miller, Official Assignee and Official Trustee of Bengal.

The Directors, with great regret, have to report the death, on the 3rd instant, of their esteemed colleague, Mr. Lewis Price Delves Broughton, who had been a Director of the Bank for 25 years.

Mr. W. D. Cruickshank returned from leave in December last and resumed his appointment as Secretary and Treasurer.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, Captain F. N. Tillard, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday, brings the following passengers:—

Austin Mr G	Mills Mr R
Angus Miss	Murray Mr E
Anderson Capt and Mrs A	Mitcheson Miss
Battersby Mr H L	Mackenrick Mr J
Baker Miss A L	Molloy Mr C P
Barslow Lieut J B	Motherell Mr H
Baptists Mr	Martindall Mr & Mrs A H S
Berry Mr N	Ness Mr A
Bourne Mr J	Newman Miss
Byrne Capt F	Orr Mr W
Cox Mr H C	Patten Mr and Mrs J D
Cuthi Miss	Pearce Mr N
Cave Mr and Mrs and Infant	Quirk Mr R
Fisher Mr F C	Ramsay Miss
Holdich Mr H A	Swifte Miss
Hussain Mr	Sinclair Mr J
Hardcastle Mr C V	Seddons Mr. F. P.
Howley Lieut	Seddons Miss
Hatton Mr J	Trevor Mr and Mrs A S
Hargreaves Mr Tl	Thomas Mr and Mrs C
Horsford Mr R F	Urquehart Mr F
Johnson Capt A	Valentine Mrs
Jenkins Mrs and infant	Willcocks Lady
Logan Miss	Wright Mr E G
Macleod Mr H R	White Miss

BOMBAY RACES.

EIGHT EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 1st FEBRUARY.

First entries closed at 7 p.m. Monday.

The Tally Ho Plate—Distance R C and distance over 7 flights.

1 Mr Percy Fischer's b aus g Dart 6 years
2 Mr Iskunder's b aus g Planet
3 Mr T C Naples' b aus g Arclight 6 or aged
4 Messrs Anderson and Co's ch aus g Vedette aged
5 Mr Gordon Hunter's ch aus g Kettledrum aged
6 Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Hero's Luck 5 years
The Sticks Handicap—Distance 1 1-4 Miles over 6 flights
1 H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus m Malice 14 1 1-4
2 Mr Iskunder's ch a h Lord Roberts 13 3 1-2
3 Mr Percy Fischer's g aus Good Boy 14 0 3-4
4 Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Optical 14 2
5 Miss Brodie Mills' c aus m Amberite 14 2
The Epsom Plate—Distance 6 furlongs
1 Colonel Beaver's b aus g Auxterat
2 Aga S Shah's br aus g Swiftsure
3 H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman
4 Mr Anandji Nanji's bl aus m Overture
5 Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's b aus g Harpist 5 years by Harmonist—Hindrance
6 Mr Thomas b aus g Bayonet 6 years
7 Mr Iskander's b aus g Planet
8 Mr T C Naples' ch aus g Fitzroys aged
9 Mr Gordon Hunter's ch aus g Kettledrum aged
10 Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Hero's Luck 5 years

The Selling Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

1 Aga S Shah's ch a h Winchester 13 1 3-4 Rs 1,100.
2 Mr Abdul Azizoin Saif' b a n Rosemore 13 3 1-4 Rs. 900.
3 Mr A M Bushar's ch a h Shah Jehan 13 4 Rs 1,200
4 Mr Monanlal T Shroff's g a h Bulbhawar 13 3 Rs 1,100.
5 Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 2 3-4 Rs 1,200.
6 Mr H Jamsetji's ch a h Panalla 13 2 3-4 Rs 1,100
7 Captain Benn's b a g Bonnie Lad 13 3 3-4 Rs 800

The Bandora Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs.

1 H H Aga Khan's b a h Yilditz.
2 H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's b a h Brigand 13 3
3 Mr Anandji Nanji's bl a n President 14 0
4 Mr Anandji Nanji's g a h Bonaparte 13 2 3-4
5 Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Mahakoom
6 Mr Ali Bin Talib's g a h Reeman
7 Mr Artin a Esayie's g a h Grafter aged
8 Mr S A Wahed's b a h Shahin 5 years
9 Mr James' ch a h Sandow 5 years
10 Mr Finch's b a h Tamerlane 14 0

The Mahim Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

1 Colonel Beaver's g a h Marmion 13 3
2 Aga S Shah's g a h Greyleg 13 2
3 Mr. Anandji Nanji's g a h Dispute 13 3
4 Mr Mathuradass Goculdass g a h Grey Fox 13 2
5 Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Pioneer 13 2 1-2;
6 Mr A H Sullosman's g a h Midnight 13 3
7 Mr G L Li'a b a h Shahiboob 13 2
8 H H Maharaja Holkers ch a h Gallant 13 2 3-4
9 Mr Jackson's b a h Good Hope 13 3
10 Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 2 3-4
11 H H Maharaja Holker's b a h Jeddah 13 2

The Amateur Stakes.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1 Major England's b a h Naughty Boy 13 3
2 Mr E's ch ch m Lady Betty 13 3 3-4
3 Mr E's ch a h K, G. 13 3 1-2
4 Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 2 3-4
5 Captain strowning's ch a h Tirah 14 0
6 Captain Wood's ch a h Lordling 14 0

Second Entries close at 7 p m on Tuesday 28th January 1902.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 28.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Testamentary Suits for hearing and final disposal.

3-01—Crawford and Co—Mahadoo Crushnajee Chidle vs Rukhmabai widow—Jamsetjee and R—Part heard.
4-01—Mathubhai J and R—Sorabjee Dossabhoy Bhathena vs Keshavlal Jugjeewan—Mansuklal D and J.
17-01—R P Menta—Gunpat Gainoo vs Gungaram Damodar —Mantry and B (for preliminary issue).
30-01—Edgelow G and W—Talarcham Bhimchand and others vs Manikbai widow—Tyebjee D and Co.
6-01—Mulla and M—Ali Mahomed Elias vs Tar Mahomed Hajee B—Payne G S and M.
8-01—Payne G S and M—Hamra al widow vs Sulleman Haji Alli—Sorabjee and J.
12-01—Daphtary and F—Soorjee Moorarjee and others vs Manickbai widow—Mulji Jewjee V.
35-01—Bhaishunker and K—Bhagwanlal Chugonlal and others vs Gordhundas Nursey and others—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama.
2-01—Mulla and M—Witbaidas Laljee vs Thakar Lilladhur Mathuradas and others—Little and Co.
14-01—Smetham B and N—J F Fernandes and others vs Rosa Angela Fernandes—Sorabjee and J.
18-01—Nanu and H—Shrimbai widow vs Jehangir Eduljee Lalier—Kanga and P.
20-01—D Romer—Vishnu B Kaukar vs Krishna B Mahadeshvar—D and P.
15-01—Unwala and P—Soonabai widow vs Cooverjee Nusserwanjee and other—K and Patel
423-01—D and J—Birjee Manjee vs Gokuldas Madhowjee—T D and L.
27-01—C and V—Valdya—Lughmasey Hirjee vs] Nagsey Karpal—M J and M
29-01—N M Cama—Bhaishunker Naron vs Bhugwanlal Chugonlal and others—B and K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

For Consent Decree.

906-01—Mantri and B—Laxmibai widow and another vs Dayaram Dulubhram—Daphtary and F.
589-01—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Dewjibhoy Jamal vs Sanjeejee Barjorjee Fraser and others—Kanga and F.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

223-01—Craigie L and O—The Trikamdas Mills Co Ld vs Hajee Saboo Sidick and others—Thakoredas and Co—Part heard.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 6 of 1882 and in the matter of Tasidas Vurjdas S and W Mills Co Ltd, Ardeshir H D and Co—Sorabjee Eduljee and another Petitioners—Chitnis and M.

230-01—Craigie L and O—The Trikamdas Mills Co Ld vs Doosabhoy Furdunjee Gazdar—Unwalla and P.
161-01—Payne G S and M—Javerbai widow and others vs Kella Bhoora and others—Thakoredas and Co.
523-01—Wadia and G—Jafferjee Adamjee K vs Bai Javerbai and others—Payne G S and M.
378-01—Jamsetjee and R—Gangaram Manroop vs Tekchand Bhaga and others—Mulla and M
303-01—Shamrao and M—Wamanrao Shamrao and another vs Balkrishna Harichand and others—R P Mehta for pauper.
290-01—Crawford B and Co—Sorabjee Hormusjee Khan and others vs Baboo Sashi Bhoosan and another—R N Motabhoy.
255-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Kesher Vahoo and another vs Ranchordas Haridas and another—Payne G S and M.
504-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Ebrahim Hajee Mahomed and another vs Hajee Janmahomed and others—Framjee and D and Wadia and G.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKER.

For Consent Decree.

737-00—Edgelow G and W—Cassum Noormahomed and another vs Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan—Nanu and H.
738-00—Edgelow G and W—Cassum Noormahomed and another vs Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan—Nanu and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

551-01—H Dayabhai—Thobhanbhai Damjee vs N C Macleod and another—Edgelow G and W—Part heard.
436-01—Daphtary and F—Tokersey Shamjee and others vs Trikumjee Shewjee and another—Matubhai J and M.
393-14792-01—Captain and V—Mahomed Ahmed Jan vs Bertie Smith and Co—Kanga and P.
201-01—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Kesservahu alias Ramabai widow vs Runchordas Hurridas and another—Payne G S and M.
521-01—Smetham B and N—Messrs. Aldridge Salmon and Co vs Jamal Hirjee Govindjee and others—Mulla and M and Payne G S and M.
45-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Muncherjee Bhicajee Soodivala and others vs Vadilal Mulchand—Smethem B and N
834-00—In person—Ahmed Moosa vs Hawabai and others—Thakurdas.
429-00—Edgelow G and W—Parshotum Morarjee vs V S Moodlier and others—Chitnis M and M.
708-00—K B Mehta—Ganput Daya Chawan vs Luxmibai widow and others—Sorabjee and J.
713-98—Nanu and H—Vinayekrao Gunputrao Kothare vs Vassoojee Munjee—Marthowjee V.
676-00—Daphtary and F—Eknath Raghoonath Khote and another vs Vasudeo Gopal Bhundarkar and others.
848-00—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Hurri and others vs N C Macleod—In person.
449-99—Little and Co—Anundrao Vinayek and another vs Dharsey Jewraj and others—Thakurdas and Co.
348-00—Edgelow G and W—Brijlal Jaitroop vs Vithaldas Goculdas.
349-00—Edgelow G and W—Brijlal Jaitroop vs Chandrabhan Jaitroop and others.
590-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Nemchand Manockchand vs Dewjee Kessowjee—Bicknell M and M.
589-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Mowjibhai Hirjee and others vs Muljibhoy Rahimbhoy and others—Edgelow G and W.
511-01—Pestonjee R and K—Bitabai widow vs Canjee Goculdas—Crawford B and Co.
617-01—K B Mehta, for pauper—Havabai widow and others vs Yacoob Ismail and another—Captain and V.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	8	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panasiwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	12	10	33
D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabar	5	6	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada		17	55
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	2	9
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	24
Total	40	51	162
Total plague deaths to date	102,608	89,136	
Same date last year	80	63	205

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE Races for Yachts and "Tomtits" held on Saturday last terminating at Hog Island are null and void owing to the boats not finishing in time.

THE NEW COINAGE AND THE VICTORIAN MINTAGE.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES.

MUCH interest is being manifested in the issue of the Coronation coinage, and many applications have already been received by London bankers from their representatives in the country for complete sets, and special requests are made for the inclusion of the £5 and £2 gold pieces, which are not intended for general circulation. Many persons of advanced years have never seen one of these coins, minted during the reign of Queen Victoria, and the new coins, like their predecessors, will, no doubt, be preserved as interesting mementoes of a great event. Indeed, it is questionable whether a considerable portion of the first issue of the new coinage will pass into circulation; whether it will not be retained by those who are fortunate enough to secure "complete sets," for their clients, who will cherish them as specimens of the numismatic art of the second year of the twentieth century, and as being representative, in a more or less durable form, of the memorable occasion which called them into existence. The vast majority of people consider a coin as a coin merely, without regard to art, to history, or the evolution of coins in the course of ages; and never dream that some rulers of the world's destinies have been immortalized by their effigies (as they are technically called) stamped on the coinage of their time by the skilled engraver and the medalist. Like architecture, the study of coins throws much light on history, illuminates the progress of numismatics, and the coinage will fairly well represent the condition of the art of an era, its advance or its decadence. The study is interesting in other respects. Take the reign of the late Queen. The progress of the Empire during her long and beneficent sway is illustrated by many factors—commerce, industry, science, inventions; the increase of wealth and population, and of our dominions beyond the seas, but by none is the potency of the Victorian era more briefly illustrated than by a mere statement of the stupendous amount of money minted during sixty-three years on Tower Hill. Another matter of public interest is that, concurrently with the new coinage of King Edward, there will be in circulation for many years (two or three generations at least) authentic miniatures of the late Queen, one when she was young, another when she had reigned for fifty years, and the third in the fifty-sixth year of her reign. The Mint authorities are not yet in a position to fix a date for the issue of the Coronation coinage, and probably a month or two will elapse before the issue is made, although the Royal proclamation for the gold and bronze coinage takes effect on January 1. Specimens of the new coins will have to be submitted to the King for his Majesty's final approval before they are struck for general circulation. The issue, as usual, will be made through the Bank of England, which supplies the demands of the country. The quantity to be issued has not been settled, but the Master of the Mint is desirous, we understand, as far as the capabilities of the Mint will permit, that the reasonable demands of the public shall be met.

THE WEIGHT OF GOLD COINS.

The Royal proclamations of Queen Victoria in reference to the issue of new coinage are interesting for several reasons. The first, issued in July, 1838, was longer and more specific in describing the coins than any of the succeeding proclamations. How many people know the legal weight of the gold currency? In that edict it was decreed that the £5 gold piece should be of the value of 100s., and that its weight should be 25 dwt. 16 grs. and 3,700-10,000; that the double sovereign (£2 piece) should be of the value of 40s., and that its weight should be 10 dwt. 6grs., and 5,430-10,000; weight of the sovereign, 5 dwt. 3grs., and 2,740-10,000; half-sovereign, 2 dwt. 13 grs. and 6,370-10,000—all of standard gold troy weight. It appears that some of the coins were found to be below the standard weight, and a second proclamation was issued on the 7th of August, declaring that "it may happen that such pieces may not always have the full weight, as mentioned in the previous proclamation"; it was therefore "ordained, decreed, and commanded that the double sovereign should be lawful money provided it be 10 dwt. 5 grs. at least; sovereigns, 5 dwt. 2 1-2 grs. at least; half sovereign, 2 dwt. 13 1-8 13 at least." In the original proclamation "certain other pieces of silver money were ordered to be coined called the 'Queen's Maundy moneys'" of 4d., 3d., 2d., and 1d., the obverse having the same effigy as the shilling; and for the reverse the figures 4, 3, 2, and 1 in the centre, with the date of the year, and encircled by an oak wreath, surmounted by a Royal crown, with a plain edge. Very few people in London have seen the "Maundy moneys." The weight and fineness of the silver coins were to be in accordance with the Act passed in the fifty-third year of George III., to regulate the currency.

A FEW CHANGES IN THE COINAGE.

The obverse of the early Victorian £5 piece is the effigy of the Queen, with inscription, "Victoria, Dei Gratia," and the date of the year, and the reverse the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom, contained in a plain shield, surmounted by the Royal Crown and encircled with a laurel leaf, with the inscription "Britanniarum Regina, Fid. Def.," having united the rose, thistle, and shamrock placed under the shield and upon the edge of the piece the words "Decus et Tutamen"—and the words "Victoria regina," and the year of the reign; the double sovereign and the sovereign have the same impressions, but instead of the words, a graining (milling) on the edge; half-sovereigns the same, minus the wreath. That artistic miniature on the coins was modelled from life by Mr. William Wyon, R. A. The mintage of the Jubilee coinage was from an entirely new set of designs for all existing gold and silver coins, the effigy of the late Queen, which is on the obverse, being modelled from life by Sir Joseph Boehm, R.A.; but the elaboration of the crown and veil, the riband and star of the Garter, and the Victoria and Albert Order, detracted from effective simplicity; the reverse varies considerably, but the £5 piece, £2 piece and sovereign bear St. George and the Dragon "originally designed by Pistrucci, the chief engraver to the Mint in the last years of George III. and the early years of his successor. The reverse on the florin and double florin is a modification of an early coin designed by that distinguished engraver Thomas Simon, whose effigy of Charles II. has done something to immortalize the "merry monarch." The inscription was altered to: "Victoria, D. G. Britt., Reg. F. D." The half sovereign, a facsimile of the sixpence, was called in soon after the issue in consequence of the gilt-silver coin having been passed frequently as a genuine gold coin by nefarious persons, and the double-florin was withdrawn a few years after. The Jubilee coinage was deemed so unsatisfactory that a Royal Commission sat to consider the currency question, and on their recommendation a new coinage was issued in February, 1893. The obverse of all the coins bears Queen Victoria's effigy, modelled by Mr. Thomas Brock, R. A.; the reverse of the £5, £2, £1, 10s., and 5s. coins the Pistrucci design; the 2s. and 1s. by Sir Edward Poynter, President of the Royal Academy. The crown was got rid of, and the unduly long neck. The late Queen wears a tiara, or modified crown, with alternate crosses and "fleurs-de-lis." The inscription was altered to "Victoria, Dei Gra. Britt. Regina: Fid. Def. Ind. Imp." The impression of the Queen, and the whole design, is considered an improvement on the mintage of 1887. The gold Coronation coinage of King Edward has been recently described by Royal proclamation in the *Gazette*, so that nothing need now be said about it.

THE ENORMOUS MINTAGE OF VICTORIA'S REIGN.

During the sixty-three years and a half of Queen Victoria's reign the mintage amounted to £251,577,231, in gold; silver, £36,784,215; bronze, £2,798,449; total, £291,159,895. The progress of the Empire during her sway is manifest at once when it is stated that the coinage minted from the accession of Elizabeth to the death of William IV., a period of 279 years, only amounted to £192,200,126, Queen "Bess" reigning 45 and forty-five years, and the amount of money coined equalled £5,333,000; under Cromwell's short regime only £1,000,000 was coined; during the reign of William III., £10,511,000; during that of George III. (sixty years), £74,591,380 (gold); and during the ten years of George IV.'s, £41,782,815. It has been officially stated that the weight of gold coined from 1837 to 1848—£29,886,452—was 746,452lb. troy, and on the same basis £251,577,231, the whole of the gold coinage of Victoria's reign, equals 6,284,797 lb. troy, which reduced to avoirdupois, equals 4,712,847 lb., or 2,104 tons 15 cwt. 3 qr, and 11 lb. The basis for calculating the weight of the silver and bronze coinage is not available.

THE HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1901-02	16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April to 18th Jan, 1902	12,558,368
3. Balance to be remitted from 19th Jan. 1902, to 31st March, 1902	3,941,632

WITH the authority of the Queen Regent, the Spanish Minister of War, General Weyler, has just issued a proclamation, announcing the conditions under which officers of the Spanish Army may enter the married state. This first lays down that no officer may marry at all without a Royal licence, and then goes on to enumerate the circumstances under which this licence may be obtained. The more important among these are that the applicant shall not be under 25 years of age; that they shall either hold a rank equal to that of captain, or be in possession of private means; and that the proposed bride shall be found to be of good moral character.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE "New Orleans Gazette" states that "in a city well-known to everybody—if they can find out the name,' a poetical genius was hauled up before a poetical magistrate for kissing a girl and kicking up a dust, and the following characteristic dialogue ensued:—

Magistrate.—Is your name John Jay?

Prisoner.—Yes, your Honour, so the people say.

Magistrate.—Was it you that kissed the girl and raised the alarm?

Prisoner.—Yes, your Honour, but I thought it no harm.

Magistrate.—You rascal! did you come here to make rhymes?

Prisoner.—No, your Honour, but it will happen sometimes.

Magistrate—Be off, you scamp! Get out of my sight.

Prisoner.—Thank you, your Honour, then I'll bid you good night.

A few years ago a native station master of an out-of-the-way Indian Railway station was suddenly attacked by a tiger, made bold through hunger. The startled Assistant immediately rushed to the Telegraph Office and wired to the European station master at the next place on the line as follows:—"Tiger on platform eating station master; please wire instructions."

A funny story is appearing in some of the Continental papers concerning some nuns and the Pope. The nuns presented the latter with a piece of beautiful embroidery on which a portrait of the Pope was worked. An eminent dignitary was engaged to present the gift, but the Pope complained that the mouth had been made too large. The witty priest excused the error by remarking:—"I hope your Holiness will pardon the nuns, women are such chatterers that they don't understand how a mouth should be small." The Pope burst into a hearty laugh, and accepted the gift with much graciousness.

In one of Wagner's letters from Paris which are being reprinted in "The Meister," is a joke which he takes from the "Charivari" of the day. At the wedding (then recent) of Jules Janin, M. Chateaubriand was among the guests; the bridegroom begged him for his blessing, which he refused, however, with the words, "all that I have blessed has failed." The "Chariv

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

It is a generally accepted principle that no one is so capricious in the matter of dress as the average female, but it is doubtful even if we had an army of Amazons that they would have changed the cut of the officers' uniforms oftener than have the authorities who have ruled at the War Office during the past ten years. Exact particulars as to the forthcoming changes are yet wanting, and it is too early to criticise them; but judging from what has already been published, it is possible that from a picturesque point of view they may have much to recommend them. The infantry officer is at last to be given a walking-out dress in which he will not be ashamed to be seen; but as he never walks out in uniform, and is apparently not to be allowed to wear the frock-coat on duty in barracks, the practical value of an alteration of this kind is somewhat difficult to discern. The more serious aspect of the question is to be found in the constantly-recurring expenses to which the unfortunate officers are periodically put in providing themselves with uniform of the latest official pattern. As an example of the reality of this hardship it may be stated that in the course of the past ten years cases have been known in which officers have accumulated three mess jackets of different patterns, all nearly new, the combined cost of which was well over twenty pounds, and under the new regulations they will be obliged to provide themselves with a fourth. No doubt a certain time will be given in which to wear out those already in use, but to a married man, who seldom puts on a mess jacket, that is a poor consolation. It would take long to enumerate here the number of other obsolete articles of uniform and equipment acquired by officers during the last ten years; but there is probably a quantity sufficient to enable any one on retirement to set up in trade as an old clothes man.

A good deal has been written and said about convoys in South Africa being hampered and delayed owing to the impediment of officers' belongings and luxuries having to be carried with them. If the following statement appeared anonymously it might have been taken as one of the old complaints which have from time to time appeared in the Press, but as it appears in a letter to the "Daily Mail," dated Pretoria, November 30, and signed by Mr. Edgar Wallace—that journal's recognised correspondent—it may attract the notice of the Commander-in-Chief here if the circumstances detailed have not already attracted the attention of the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa. Mr. Wallace's statement is as follows: "There are very few columns deserving of the distinction 'mobile.' There are still columns traversing the country with such a deal of impedimenta that their chances of catching Boers, other than tame ones, are very remote. I know a column in which every individual officer has a Cape cart and two horses or mules to carry his private belongings; where the Staff officer of the column has a huge waggon which, fitted up with table, chair, and bed, not to say Persian carpet, is a sort of travelling Carlton; where there are cooking ranges to be carried, and deck chairs to be allowed for."

Arrangements are gradually taking shape for the great Naval Review at Portsmouth, which promises to be one of the most notable spectacles of the Coronation. The combined fleet (the greatest ever assembled) will anchor in four lines, stretching from the Horse Sand Fort, at the lower end of Spithead, to Cowes Roads, or beyond. The British portion of the fleet will comprise the Channel Reserve and Cruiser Squadrons, together with a number of specially commissioned ships. It is proposed that the cruiser Good Hope, the Cape Colony's gift to the Navy, should be given a place of honour in the lines. At the head of the principal line of ships is to be moored the London which is now being completed for sea at Portsmouth. On this fine battleship the Prince of Wales on the day of the review will hoist his flag as admiral of the United Kingdom, and take supreme command of the huge gathering of warships.

Sir John Colomb, M.P., has addressed to the First Lord of the Admiralty a lengthy memorandum on the question of garrisons for coaling-stations, now under the consideration of the Admiralty and the War Office. Sir John argues that the transfer from the War Office to the Admiralty of the control and custody of coaling-stations is a question the answer to which must be governed by purely naval considerations, and submits that the small amount of ammunition, and the limited life of guns carried by war ships, tends to reduce the probability of their attacking very moderately defended fixed positions. Recent experience by sea and land suggests that the effect likely to be produced by artillery fire on moderately defended positions, in proportion to the ammunition consumed, reduces almost to a minimum the risk of attack by warships on such position. Sir John therefore considers that we have exaggerated the risk, and overdone the fortifications, of the coaling-stations, and, consequently, their garrisons. He does not accept the War Office standard of the numerical strength of their garrison establishments as a guide for the Admiralty in the event of its taking over any of these bases. They had now reached a stage in the development of the tendency of machinery to reduce a ship's complement, which in his opinion, called for recognition in naval arrangements. On any distant naval station the outbreak of war should not find our Admiral without a force at his disposal available for general service afloat or ashore, exclusive of the complement of his ships. His own view was that they could look to the Colonies for producing such a force in war, keeping it in reserve in peace. The organization and training of such Colonial reserves of should conform to, and, so far as possible, associated with the active force furnishing the naval garrison. He advocated the garrisoning of two naval bases in the other hemisphere as a step in the development of the policy of embracing Colonial auxiliary reserves for general service in war under the Admirals. He also suggested using the marine organisation and system as the pattern and connecting link between such naval auxiliary reserves in the Colonies, to prepare them in peace for that cohesion and uniformity essential to efficiency, when the various detachments are brought together in war. This policy would, if carried out, produce a Colonial auxiliary naval force homogeneous, associated with the Navy, adapted to coast operations, etc., incidental to maritime war, and available for the release of the peace garrisons of coaling-stations, the real reserve for the ships on the station in war. Sir John Colomb submits that the weight of evidence shows that an increase of 5000 marines in the present force could be justly and fairly held to be a moderate and reasonable proposition. This addition would not only provide for the white garrisons at Hong Kong and Wei-hai-Wei, but also would more than provide for necessary reliefs at home of these garrisons.

The Admiralty still experiences great difficulty in securing for the naval service the hundred electricians for whom provision was made in the current year's Estimates. Only thirty candidates have so far been accepted, and of this number seventeen have been entered at Devonport. The qualification of candidates has now been considerably modified, the Admiralty having decided that in view of the course of instruction to which the new ratings are subjected during their probationary period after entry, it will not be considered necessary to have a thorough knowledge of electrical work. In fact, the recruiting officials have been instructed to accept men without any knowledge of electricity, provided they are competent mechanics and otherwise disirable candidates.

Among the many subjects in connection with Army reform is that of the supply of officers. The necessity for taking some steps in this matter has been emphasised by the recent inspections at Woolwich and Sandhurst of the Royal Military Academy and Royal Military College by the Commander-in-Chief. In all foreign armies provision is made for adding the officers needed on the outbreak of war. By means of a carefully elaborated system a certain number of Reserve officers—mostly, if not entirely, subalterns—are told off to increase the company, squadron, and battery "cadres." All is arranged before hand so that these additional officers may join their respective corps immediately on mobilisation, so many subalterns per company and in a similar proportion per squadron and battery. These Reserve officers are mostly promoted under officers, and are kept up to the mark by periodical training at peace manœuvres. Our resources are numerically large, but the demands are enormous and there seems to be no system at all. Additional subalterns are needed on the breaking out of war to provide for an increase in the establishments. These, unless the entire Army were mobilised, ought to be furnished without difficulty by taking a few score of the senior cadets at Sandhurst and Woolwich without interfering appreciably with their instruction.

Then there are staff and special service officers who in almost all our wars reach an extravagant number. To supply these or to fill up vacancies caused by the seconding of officers, the Reserve of Officers and the Auxiliary Forces can be drawn upon; but unfortunately the Reserve of Officers supplies chiefly captains and majors who are not much needed, and but few subalterns who are greatly in demand. Probably a good plan for securing the presence of a sufficient number of subalterns in the Reserve of Officers would be to require that no promotion to the rank of captain in the Auxiliary Forces should be made unless the officer proposed for promotion had served at least two years in the Reserve of Officers. To provide partially however for death vacancies in the Active Army, arrangements should be made for having supernumeraries composed of those gentlemen who have qualified for commissions. This class would be somewhat out of place if it remained in residence; the men belonging to it should have their time usefully employed by sending them to serve as attached officers with some unit of the Regular Forces or to Hythe or Shoeburyness as the case might be.

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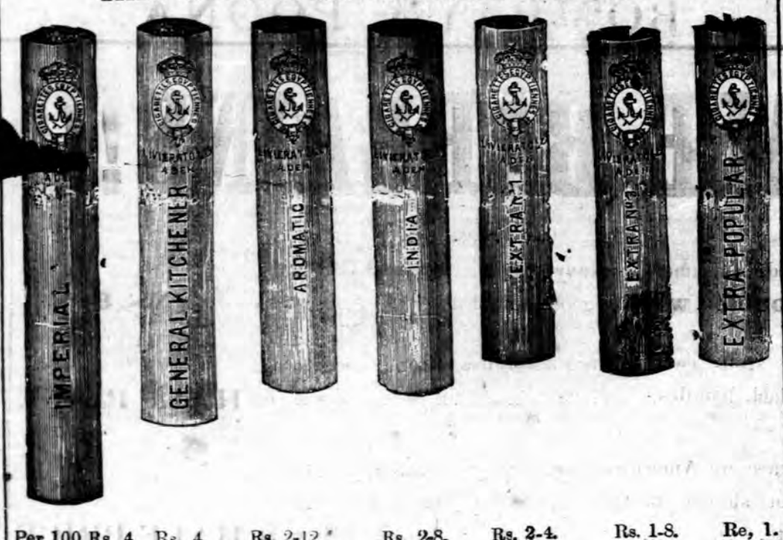

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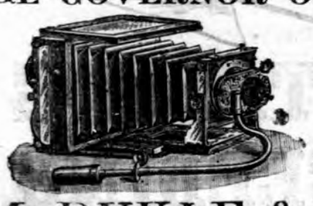

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